

Bitter battle over Reagan Salt 2 move

From Michael Binyon, Washington

A bitter ideological battle surfaced yesterday over President Reagan's renunciation of the Salt 2 arms treaty...

negotiated the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile and the Salt 1 treaties, said the President's move could not have been based on any military calculations...

see it as an American striving for nuclear superiority. He could guarantee Moscow would immediately react by increasing its inter-continental ballistic missile arsenal.

Botham banned until end of July

By John Goodbody

Ina Botham was banned yesterday from playing all first-class and international cricket until July 31 by the Test and County Cricket Board...

Botham's two month suspension for bringing the game into disrepute after admitting smoking cannabis means he will miss all three Tests against India...

The England all-rounder was found "guilty" on four charges by the nine-man disciplinary committee chaired by Mr Peter Bromage...

The charges were that he used cannabis, admitted to having used cannabis, denying in the past that he had used drugs and making public pronouncements without clearance of his country.

The hearing was called after a signed article by Botham in the Mail on Sunday on May 18 contained an admission that he had smoked marijuana in his younger days...

Mr Alan Herd, a solicitor who represented the England and Somerset all-rounder at the hearing, said afterwards: "We are obviously very disappointed."

Botham left the hearing with an action fall of the enterprise he displays at the field. John Embrey, his England team mate, had his car parked at the back door of the pavilion...

Botham was fined £100 in Southport last February for possessing 2.19 grammes of cannabis. Earlier this month a court convicted him of drug possession...

In March 1984 The Mail on Sunday alleged that Botham had smoked "pot" during England's cricket tour of New Zealand. Botham instigated a libel action against the newspaper...

Botham has scored 4,577 runs for England and is two wickets short of Dennis Lillee's world record of 355 Test wickets.

Judgement at Lord's, page 2



The games gone to pot, old boy

From Zoriana Pysarivsky New York Bob Geldof, organizer of Live Aid and Sport Aid events to alleviate famine in Africa...

Geldof derides UN 'thugs'

said that he wished that "they'd grow up in this place, for once in their lives". He singled out the speech by Sir Geoffrey Howe...

"The most modern methods of treatment have been used but as many of us thought from the very beginning a bone marrow transplant has not proved very effective"



A pensive Botham arriving at Lord's for yesterday's disciplinary hearing. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Sogat ballot on offer goes ahead

The ballot of print union workers on Mr Rupert Murdoch's £50 million pay-off package is to go ahead despite a split in the ranks of Sogat '82.

The London Machine branch of the union failed at a "disco-hour-private hearing" at the High Court yesterday to get an injunction to stop the ballot.

Mr Bill Freeman, the branch spokesman, said outside the court that the judge, Mr Justice Saville, had agreed with them that the union had acted in breach of its rules.

Miss Brenda Dean, the union's general secretary, was not at the hearing but both sections of the union were legally represented.

London branches of Sogat have 4,500 members who were dismissed when Mr Murdoch switched printing of The Sun, The Times, The Sunday Times and the News of the World to Wapping, east London.

The National Graphical Association is to ballot its 900 dismissed members on the offer. But the 31-man executive of the NGA, the second largest union involved in the 18-week dispute...

The revised five-point offer would give four weeks' pay for every completed year of service with a ceiling of £155 a week and a minimum payment of £2,000.

The unions would be given the Times and Sunday Times buildings in Gray's Inn Road and the question of union recognition at Wapping and Glasgow would be reviewed after a year.

Professor Ilyin said the treatment of the 299 most seriously ill had produced "a great deal of new medical information about radiation sickness and its treatment."

Within three months we shall make available a detailed report on all the material that we have". He added: "In a nuclear conflict the same kind of radiation that we have seen will be prevalent."

Dispute warning by head teachers

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

The leader of the biggest head-teachers' union served notice on the Government yesterday that it faces a dispute "of the gravest magnitude" if it fails to fund a new deal for teachers this year.

In his speech to the National Association of Head Teachers conference in Cardiff, Mr David Hart, general secretary of the 26,500-member union, set Britain's head teachers on a possible collision course with the Government.

Later he said that if the Government did not produce more money than it had promised for a deal this autumn, the association would have to consider industrial action.

Accusing the Government of having no coherent education policy, he said that any new deal for the profession negotiated under the auspices of the conciliation service, Acas, would be far more expensive than the £450 million of new money set aside by the Government...

Speaking to journalists about his comments, Mr Hart said: "I am really in effect giving a warning to the Government that if they maintain that only £450 million or £1.25 billion is the sum available for the Acas deal, the heads will not be able to maintain the stance they took in last year's dispute."

Talks are now going on between teachers' union and the employers at Acas about a package of reforms, including a new pay structure.

"Only a jointly negotiated agreement can put sufficient political pressure on the Government which will know the price of failure on its part to deliver the resources," Mr Hart told the conference.

In the year-long teachers' pay dispute heads did their best to keep schools running normally. The message of Mr Hart's speech is that they are unlikely to do so again.

He made a scathing reference to the "wringing of pseudo policy being dangled before the public" by the Government. What was required was more money, better pay for teachers, and an attempt to put the country on a par with Europe, Japan and the United States.

Conference reports, page 3

Hippies ordered out of farm

By Leslie McCarthy and Michael Young

Mr Leslie McCarthy, whose farmland at Lyte's Cary, near Yeovil in Somerset, has been occupied by about 300 travelling hippies since the weekend, yesterday obtained a possession order enabling him to evict them.

At the High Court Mr Justice Saville, sitting in chambers, took only five minutes to grant the order to Mr Attwell's lawyers. Mr Attwell, who suffers from angina and had to be taken to hospital when he moved to his land, did not travel to London for the hearing.

The order relates to the whole of the Attwells' 101-acre farm and is against five named trespassers and every other person in occupation of the farm. The five are Nick James, Scoop (a male), Carol Warner, Sid Rawle and Gwen (a female).

The next step, Mr Attwell's legal representatives said, was for a warrant of execution to be issued. It was likely that eviction could not take place until today.

The hippies have been evicted five times in the past three weeks since failing to establish a peace camp at Stonehenge, where they hoped to hold a mid-summer festival.

Last night the 300 hippies, who travel in a convoy of 100 vehicles, had decided not to wait for the bailiffs and were getting ready to move out. It was thought they might head towards north Devon.

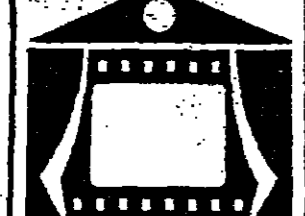
During the day about 80 members of the "peace convoy" had gone into Yeovil in an old bus, and collected approximately £3,000 from the benefit offices of the Department of Employment and the Department of Health and Social Security.

Spokesmen for the benefit offices said that 108 hippies had been paid, almost all receiving between £30 and £35. One hundred and eighty hippies had made claims.

Four hippies were arrested during the afternoon for shoplifting and other alleged offences. The hippies' convoy has been camped on Mr Attwell's prime 30-acre silage fields, and ruined £2,000 worth of winter feed. Mr Attwell has been told that legal expenses could add another £5,000 to his costs.

At present mass trespass on private land is only a civil offence. Mr Chris French, of the National Farmers' Union, who visited Mr Attwell, said: "It is outrageous to see a farmer's crop destroyed in this way."

Tomorrow Who needs Hollywood?



An intriguing tale of the movie stars who set aside the celluloid to come alive on stage

Halo and goodbye You don't have to be saintly in Siena

Portfolio Gold

The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was shared yesterday by two readers - Mr L.L.M. Jones, of St Peter Port, Guernsey, and Mr D. Foster, of Edgware, Middlesex.

There is £12,000 to be won tomorrow - the weekly prize of £8,000 plus the daily £4,000.

Portfolio list, page 26; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

OECD hopes The outlook for the world economy is better than for many years, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Students shot Two Nigerian students were shot dead by police in the northern city of Kaduna as rioting flared again in the wake of the closure of 15 universities.

Inquiry to decide on Navy ship

The Prime Minister acted yesterday to resolve a controversy which has been raging for at least the last five years over the design of Royal Navy warships.

It was announced by the Ministry of Defence that Mrs Thatcher had decided that an independent inquiry should be set up to settle the argument whether the best design for modern warships up to the size of a destroyer is the traditional long-thin ship, or a radical new "short-fat" vessel, which it is claimed, could be built for about 25 per cent less than normal warships.

The issue was fought in the early 1980s when the design of a new frigate, the Type 23 Duke class, was being decided. The first of which, HMS Norfolk, is now under construction at Yarrow's shipyard on Clydebank.

The intention to set up an independent inquiry was announced with the publication of a report which concluded that some of the technical advice on which the Royal Navy's decision was based was wrong, and in some cases opinions expressed were "not well founded".

The report was produced by an official committee headed by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, a former Chief of the Naval Staff, Chief of the Defence Staff and chairman of Nato's Military Committee. Lord Hill-Norton said that he had been invited to carry out the inquiry at the instigation of the 10 Downing Street policy unit.

Other members of the committee were Lord Sainsbury, a former Minister of State for Continued on page 2, col 5

Argentina attacked over ship

Britain fired a verbal broadside at Argentina yesterday following the sinking of a Taiwanese fishing vessel on Wednesday, accusing Buenos Aires of trying to pursue its sovereignty claim in the South Atlantic by force.

A toughly worded statement by the Foreign Office deplored the Argentine use of force against an unarmed vessel on the high seas as being unjustified and excessive.

The Chian Der 3 was sunk by an Argentine gunboat a few miles outside the 150-mile British-imposed protection zone around the Falkland Islands after its captain defied orders to proceed to Argentina.

"The British Government rejects Argentina's claim to exercise jurisdiction over the waters in question," the statement said. "This action amounts to an attempt to pursue a sovereignty claim by force."

Britain has not yet made a formal protest to Argentina because it was unclear yesterday on what basis it had decided to take action against the trawler.

If, as seems likely, Argentina claims the vessel was infringing Argentina's territorial waters around the islands, then the British Government will make a sharp protest. "If they don't make such a claim then their action amounts to an act of international piracy," one British official said yesterday.

Argentina's strong-arm tactics against the Chian Der 3 and other Taiwanese vessels is seen in London as an attempt by Argentina to force Taiwan to sign a bilateral fisheries agreement with Buenos Aires. This would presumably lead to moves to persuade other nations fishing in the South Atlantic to enter into similar Continued on page 16, col 1

Chernobyl toll up to 21 as transplants fail From Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent Cologne The death toll from the Chernobyl disaster has risen from 19 to 21 with another 30 victims in a "serious condition", Russian doctors said yesterday.

Moscow (AP) - The government news agency Novosti yesterday corrected a report it had transmitted that indicated as many as 1,000 people were injured in the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The number of injured was actually closer to 300, the figure Soviet officials had given before Wednesday's report by Novosti.

All those most seriously affected were workers and engineers at the power station or members of the fire team who tried to smother the blaze at the reactor, Professor Ilyin said.

Advertisement for Laing & Cruickshank, More than just a stockbroker. Includes contact information and a testimonial from a client.

Table of contents for the newspaper, listing page numbers for various sections like Home News, Law Report, and Business.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including page number 23 and various small notices or advertisements.

Hailsham backs power for complaint board over dismissing judges

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said yesterday that he was in favour of the creation of a complaints board able to recommend the removal of judges.

At present the power to remove a judge rests with the Lord Chancellor and Lord Hailsham said that was unsatisfactory as it made him both "judge and jury".

A board to which he could refer complaints, where appropriate, for a report to advise him, seemed "a very good idea".

The Lord Chancellor's comments mark his first public support for such a board, which was proposed in a report in 1972 by Justice, the all-party law reform group, under Mr Justice Webster (then a QC). They are made at a time of controversy over Judge Pickles, the northern circuit judge who has attacked the present system of judicial appointments and the Lord Chancellor's role in appointing and dismissing judges.

At the same time, however, Lord Hailsham again firmly rejected the idea of an advisory board on judicial appointments, which is likely to be examined by a working party set up by the Bar later this year.

In an interview on BBC Radio 4, he said that such a

system would not be more open than the present one. "It would not be subject to parliamentary accountability; it would be a permanent mafia of the judges appointing one another or the Bar appointing themselves to higher office. I don't think the public would approve of that."

Under our constitution someone had to be responsible and in the present case "that person is me", he said. "The idea that I would act as a brooding dictator is absurd from officials who have never met me."

He was speaking at the launch in London of a new booklet from his department setting out for the public and the profession the policies and procedures he follows when selecting judges and sills.

Lord Hailsham said that he wanted to dispel "any lingering sense of mystery or obscurity that there may be about how this work is done". Consultations had to be confidential but there was no secret about the policy or procedure and he had therefore decided "an outline should be made generally available".

The aim was to ensure that selection methods were as "efficient, fair and open as they can be made" and maintain the highest standards on the bench.

The Lord Chancellor ap-

points or recommends for appointment about 2,500 holders of judicial office across a score of tribunals in England and Wales, after wide consultation with the profession and other appropriate bodies.

He has long been troubled by his power of dismissal under the Courts Act, 1971 which is wide and ill-defined, and does not provide for rights of appeal or a proper hearing of an allegation.

A new complaints board would not need legislation, Lord Hailsham said yesterday that he did not envisage it would be needed often; he has only dismissed a judge once in the past 10 years; he was Judge Bruce Campbell, who had been convicted of smuggling.

His power to dismiss a judge for misconduct is contained in section 17 of the Courts Act, 1971, which Lord Hailsham himself saw through Parliament. But yesterday he admitted he had been a little "cavalier" when the Act was passed, not imagining he would ever have to use it.

Under that section the Lord Chancellor "may, if he thinks fit, remove a circuit judge from office on the grounds of incapacity or misbehaviour".

Judicial Appointments (Lord Chancellor's Department, Neville House, Page Street, SW1, E1).

Demise of Assembly supported

By Sheila Gunn Political Staff

Mr Peter Archer, Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, yesterday backed plans for abolishing the Northern Ireland Assembly. Labour Party members, Social Democrats and Provisional Sinn Fein, have refused to take their seats in the assembly, leaving the Unionists to turn it into a forum for opposing the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

"This makes a nonsense of the statutory basis for the assembly and, whatever future bodies there may be, it would be better to write off something so consistently associated with disagreement and frustration," Mr Archer said. "It is now up to the Government to create the conditions for successful talks among all the parties in Northern Ireland with the aim of finding a way forward. But until that process has taken place an assembly can have no constructive role."

The Government will announce the assembly's fate by the end of next week.

Its abolition will leave the Ulster Unionists without an official forum while they continue to boycott the Commons.

Mr Archer said that there was still time for negotiations before tensions were raised during the "loyalist" marching season, which starts in July.

Fifth of mail hit by strike

By Patricia Clough

About eight million letters, more than a fifth of Britain's mail, were held up in post offices yesterday as a result of lightning strikes by 8,500 sorting workers in a dispute over rates.

The action started when 2,000 workers in Leeds came out on a 24-hour official stoppage and were followed, unofficially, by colleagues in Liverpool, Sheffield and the W1 district of London. Workers in Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Wakefield joined in after some staff were suspended.

The Post Office said that it would be a day or two before the backlog was cleared.

The strikes were over the implementation of an efficiency agreement reached between the Post Office and the Union of Communications Workers last year.

The scheme, designed to match the number of sorters to the peaks and troughs in the flow of mail, introduces contractual overtime instead of the present voluntary system.

The union is demanding an extra half-hour's rest-time a shift, which the Post Office says is unacceptable. After failing to reach a settlement on the issue for nearly a year, it introduced the new system on the early shift at Leeds to which the union responded first with an overtime ban and then with the strike.

Attack on committee by blacks

By Amanda Halgh Parliamentary Staff

The Labour Party's launch of its Black and Asian Advisory Committee was disrupted at the Commons yesterday by protests from black party members and claims that Miss Jo Richardson, MP, the chairman, was a "crass racist".

The committee, set up to increase participation of black and Asian people in the party after last year's conference rejected separate black sections, was denounced by the black section movement as "stillborn and launched in a climate of almost universal hostility".

Black Section News, issued by Mr Paul Sharma at the press conference, said: "The committee has no muscle, represents no one and its terms of reference specifically exclude policy formulation. Its role is simply to advise on how to solicit the black vote."

Miss Richardson was attacked by Mr Muhammad Haque, a co-opted member of the Inner London Education Authority, from Tower Hamlets, east London, who shouted: "You are a crass racist and it is embarrassing to mention your name in connection with this racist committee."

After the meeting Miss Richardson said: "I can understand why black people resent having a white person in the chair. It does not upset me. I hotly deny I am a racist."



Princess Anne meeting Mr Pollard at the Bath and West Show, Shepton Mallet, yesterday.

Award for redundant apprentice

Princess Anne presented a star apprentice with an award yesterday, six days after he lost his job.

Adrian Pollard, aged 20, of Devizes, Wiltshire, runner-up in the Western region's Apprentice Agricultural Engineer of the Year honours, received the award at the Bath and West Show at Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

With him at the presentation was Mr Robert Ackerman, a manager of the company that has just made him redundant. The agricultural engineers T. H. White, of Devizes, have told him they cannot afford to keep him on after his four-year apprenticeship ends next month.

Mr Pollard, who is now seeking work elsewhere, won the award for his work at Lachman College of Agriculture, near Chippenham, Wiltshire, where his company paid for him to attend black release courses over the past four years.

Mr David Scott, the company's managing director, said there was no room for Mr Pollard in Devizes, but he had been offered a job at the company's workshop in Marlborough. He said: "We can't absorb another mechanic here because Adrian didn't want to move to Marlborough." A pocket-sized electronic scorer for netball inspired yesterday earned two Essex University students, Stephen Osborne, aged 24, and Howard Mitchell, aged 21, senior prize in the Young Electronic Designer of the year awards.

£300,000 for promotion of heritage

By John Young

The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, otherwise known as English Heritage, yesterday announced its biggest commercial sponsorship.

Gateway Foodmarkets, part of the Dees Corporation, is to provide £300,000 over three years to finance a number of promotions and special events. They include souvenir guides for Rievaulx Abbey and Rochester Castle, the staging of medieval battles at Finsbury Castle in Northumberland, music and dancing at Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, and a Friends of the Isle of Wight scheme to help support Osborne House and Carisbrooke Castle.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the commission's chairman, said the deal was by far the largest sponsorship arrangement concluded since it was established two years ago. He hoped that it would point to much wider involvement of private industry.

Warship design controversy Thatcher call for an inquiry

Continued from page 1

Defence Professor R V Jones, a former Scientific Adviser to several government departments, including the Ministry of Defence, and Dr Richard L. Garwin, a leading American scientist with much experience in naval warfare.

The committee concluded that for ships of "up to destroyer size, the short-fat hull form offers enough advantages in the important elements of construction time, habitability, between-deck and weather-deck lay-out, stability and sea-keeping and weapon-siting to merit much more serious consideration than it has so far been afforded."

"We find that the short-fat hull form may offer a significant increase in top speed over the maximum which can be realized in a long-thin hull of similar size. It is confirmed it is a most important military advantage."

The construction cost of a

Type 23 frigate is about £100 million, but the Danish shipyard, Frederikshavn Vaerft, has estimated that a comparable ship built to a short-fat design would cost about £73 million.

The committee recommended that there should be an inquiry conducted by a judge or a Queen's Council, but the Government decided that it should be carried out by "a professional expert of recognized impartiality", though who this will be is not yet known.

The Government's decision to hold the official inquiry is a triumph for the Isle of Wight-based firm of Thornycroft Giles, and in particular for Mr David Giles, who has campaigned for years to get the concept of the short-fat ship accepted, and who submitted the radical design for the Type 23 which was rejected.

Mr Giles said yesterday that given the strict impartiality of the inquiry recommended by

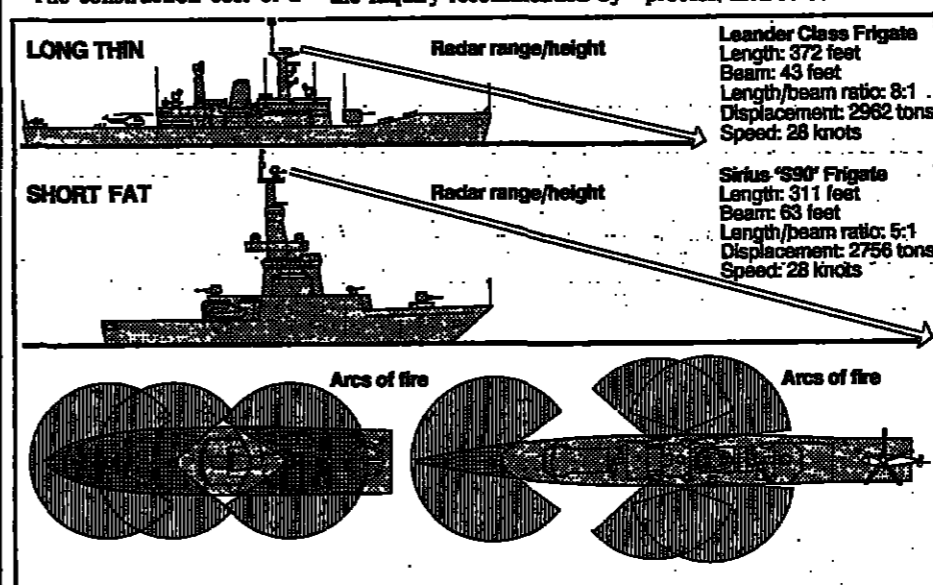
Lord Hill-Norton, they would furnish all the technical and other evidence necessary.

"However, given a favourable outcome for our proposals, which we confidently expect, we hope there will be an early opportunity for a British shipyard to put our ideas to the ultimate test by building a full-scale ship."

Lord Hill-Norton also supported the idea of building a full-size frigate to the Thornycroft Giles design.

Lord Hill-Norton, introducing his report, said that the issue was of great importance because with the defence budget under pressure it was vital that the Royal Navy should obtain the best possible value for money.

He did not seek to apportion blame for the incorrect advice which the Royal Navy had received, but the Navy "must be given bloody good ships, and if vested interests get a bloody nose in the process, then so be it".



The Botham case

Those who sat in judgment at Lord's

By John Goodbody

The members of the Test and County Cricket Board disciplinary committee who considered Ian Botham's case were:

Mr Peter Bromage, aged 52, chairman in place of Mr Colin Atkinson, who comes from Botham's county of Somerset. A senior partner in a firm of Birmingham solicitors, Mr Bromage is a man of rounded interests and a great believer in natural justice. Cambridge-educated and the Staffordshire representative on the Rugby Football Union, he is a keen golfer, and has been a member of the Warwickshire County Cricket Committee for six years.

Mr Eddie Crush, aged 69, was a former swing bowler of Kent from 1945-49 before he became the professional at Dover College. He owned a sports shop in

Dover and is a man of rigorous principles.

Mr David Gravesey, aged 33, present treasurer and the representative of the Cricketers' Association of players educated at Millfield, made his county debut in 1972 and has been captain since 1981. A well respected contemporary county cricketer.

Mr Ken Gravesey, aged 61, former president of Gloucestershire, father of David and elder brother of Tom. One of 72 first class cricketers to have taken 10 wickets in an innings since it was first achieved in 1848.

Mr Alan Moss, aged 55, a professional who took more than 1,300 first class wickets between 1950 and 1968. Most

were for Middlesex but 21 were for England. He went into publishing after retiring and is now treasurer of Middlesex. A man of strong beliefs.

Mr Wya Craven, chairman of Glamorgan since 1984 and a former captain of Swansea Cricket Club. A retired regional director of Barclays Bank; his wide experience of man management has made him useful to the committee.

Mr Tony Cawley, chairman of Yorkshire's finance committee and a specialist in insurance. The county's member for Halifax. His middle-of-the-road stance over the Geoffrey Boycott affair allowed him to survive the purge in Yorkshire. A practical realist.

NATIONAL SAVINGS Savings Certificates

GENERAL EXTENSION RATE
Notice of Change
From 1 June 1986 the rate of interest payable on National Savings Certificates on General Extension terms will be changed from 8.52% to 8.01% p.a. tax-free.

The General Extension Rate applies to Certificates of the 7th to 14th, 16th, 18th, 19th and 21st Issues after they have completed their fixed period terms.

Issued by the Department for National Savings on behalf of HM Treasury.

Pub drinkers in South 'paying too much'

By Cliff Feltham

Customers in the South of England are paying too much for their pint of beer, a leading regional brewer said yesterday.

Mr David Thompson, managing director of Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries, said: "I would not pay £1 a pint, which is what people are expected to pay in pubs in the South. It is just not good value for money."

The group sells a pint of mild for 61p and strong bitter for 66p.

Mr Thompson said: "In the South people seem to have stopped going to pubs. Beer should be good value and pub going should be a normal happy social activity."

"For £5 in one of our pubs you can have six pints of beer, a packet of fags and a go on the fruit machine."

Wolverhampton and Dudley claims to have increased beer sales at a time when national

consumption is falling. Yesterday it reported a 20 per cent rise in profits for the first half of this year.

Last night the Brewers Society said: "We cannot comment on Mr Thompson's remarks. Pricing is a matter for individual brewers but we are aware there are regional variations. It all depends on costs."

A spokesman for Courage said: "The retail price of a pint is determined by the individual tenant or the free house licensee and the prices they charge reflect the cost of running the business and the facilities they provide. For instance, in the South they will have to pay higher salaries, and property costs are also higher."

Mr Thompson disagrees. "I think the brewers take a much more relaxed view of their gross margins in the South where they cannot always get round the pubs to exercise proper control the way we are able to in the Midlands."

3 FINAL INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE AND URGENCY
We regretably announce that due to prohibitive and unobtainable insurance rates currently affecting shipments in and around the Persian Gulf, valued in excess of £10,000,000.
AN ISLAMIC COLLECTION OF:
PERSIAN CARPETS
rugs and runners...
and others from the more important weaving centres of the East being an ancient art form which were accumulated in both Europe and the United States for exhibition and repatriation to the following countries of Iran, Iraq and Turkey.
Due to these unforeseen circumstances and the economic unobtainability the project has been irrevocably cancelled and whilst the rugs were being held in transit in Her Majesty's Bonded Warehouses, Heathrow Airport, and others, they now have been removed and must be disposed of immediately by Auction.
Due to the vast number of pieces and value involved the auctions have been divided into sixteen separate collections thus affording everyone an equal opportunity to acquire one or more of these masterpieces.
The final session of Auction Sales will be held on Sunday 1st June, 1986 at the following locations. All auctions will commence at 3.00 pm local time. Pre-viewing one hour prior to auction time.
REMBRANDT HOTEL THURLOE PLACE, LONDON SW7
PLAZA HOTEL TORONTO, CANADA
KEY BISCAYNE HOTEL & VILLAS, KEY BISCAYNE, FLORIDA, USA.
CONTINENTAL SHIPPING & FINANCE
Payments will be accepted in Sterling, U.S. or Canadian Dollars, Swiss Francs, Deutschmarks or French Francs and all major Credit Cards with LI. Packing and forwarding facilities available for those wishing to re-export their rugs.
Auctioneers: Edward Kell and Associates. 01-722 7800

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "سكنة الاموال"

Staff use their savings to join buy-out of private nursing agency

By Patricia Clough

Twenty-four nurses have put up their savings to join a £15.3 million management buy-out of their private nursing agency.

Mr Michael Rogers, the managing director, said yesterday that he and his team were hoping to arrange for the rest of the 850 staff to have the chance of buying shares when they float the Hatfield-based company on the Stock Exchange, probably next year.

The nurse-shareholders, all of whom already held management positions in the company, put up sums ranging from a thousand to tens of thousands of pounds, depending on their status and finances, he said. The move was "quite unusual, probably unique".

Call for freeze on pay award to be scrapped

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing called on the Government yesterday to reconsider its decision to impose a three-month pay freeze for 500,000 nurses and midwives and urged it to fund their 7.8 per cent pay award in full.

asking the Cabinet to reconsider its decision on the award. "It is not a sign of a caring government that a medicine prescribed for the beginning of April is not administered until July 1."

The decision to delay the award from April 1 has reduced its value this year to 5.9 per cent, and together with the phasing of last year's award means that "a ward sister at the top of her scale has thus lost over £800 in two years, the equivalent of one whole year's increase," Mr Clay said.

Both emphasized that the actual running of the company was unlikely to change since the nurses already had a strong voice in its affairs. "I'm very, very glad they had the opportunity to get a slice of the action," Mr Rogers said. "They deserved it."

Palace fire victim was forgetful

Lady Gale, who died in the Hampton Court Palace fire last March, was forgetful and it was possible that a match or candle flame could have started a fire near her bed, the Royal Coroner was told yesterday.

The Coroner of the Queen's Household, Lieutenant-Colonel George McEwan, said that Lady Gale, aged 76, had died from carbon monoxide poisoning. The inquest heard that the fire, which gutted the private apartments at Hampton Court in the early hours of March 31, probably started in Lady Gale's bedroom.

Tracey to end TV sport-tobacco link

By Sheila Guna, Political Staff

Legislation to ban the televising of tobacco-sponsored sports events is likely unless broadcasters bring in their own controls.

Mr Richard Tracey, Minister for Sport, is determined to stop coverage of events where cigarette advertisements are prominently displayed.

He has the backing of the Sports Council and the British Medical Association, which both want tobacco company sponsorship of sport phased out because of concern that it links healthy activities with smoking.

The voluntary agreement between the Government and the tobacco companies ran out at the end of 1985. Mr Tracey is starting talks on new guidelines with the Tobacco Advisory Council next month. Previously, he has said that he preferred a voluntary agreement to legislation. In February, he did not support a backbench Bill to phase out sports sponsorship by tobacco companies over three years, which was "talked out" of the Commons. But he is now known to be prepared to back such a move if necessary.

An opinion poll showed that most children believed cigarettes were still advertised on television. Mr Tracey has expressed his concern in the Commons that many people saw the showing of tobacco-sponsored snooker contests and other sports as a way through the advertising ban.

An Independent Broadcasting Authority spokesman said that by coincidence the ITV companies had been showing less tobacco-sponsored sport recently but it would have to study the implications of tighter controls. A BBC spokesman said the situation had not changed since Mr Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television, called for a complete reassessment of the issue in a letter to *The Times* last month. Mr Cotton emphasized the problems of providing first-class coverage of sporting events while being required to sit in judgement on possible infringements of the agreement.

Government cash plea by Games organizers

By a Staff Reporter

Organizers of the 13th Commonwealth Games, which open in Edinburgh in two months' time, have asked the Government to underwrite a possible £1.5 million shortfall in their budget.

The Games are the first to be funded by private enterprise but because of uncertainties over how many Commonwealth athletes will compete, the organizers fear the £14 million budget may not cover the costs.

Mr Kenneth Borthwick, chairman of the Games, has written to Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, asking for a change of government policy towards the Games.

He refused to give details but it is understood that the letter pointed out the prestige and benefits to Scotland of holding the competition in Edinburgh and the difficulty of finding funds from private sources in the present economic climate.

Mr Maurice Griffiths, director of the fund-raising consortium, said yesterday that its members expected to reach their own target of £8.5 million to £9 million. "If there is a shortfall then clearly the organizers need to know where the money is coming from and who is prepared to underwrite it."

"More particularly, if they do produce 3,200 athletes instead of 2,750 then huge sums will be involved for a second village, a second security system and extra transport."

Mr Griffiths said that the consortium had already raised £6.5 million. It is understood the letter to Mr Rifkind is the first formal approach to the Government for help, although the Games organizers have regularly unofficially raised the possibility of funding with ministers only to be rejected.

The organizers said that there would be no question of cancelling the Games or of the limited company set up to raise the money going bankrupt.



Mr Chris Greener, aged 43, Britain's tallest man at 7 ft 6 1/2 ins, head and shoulders above the crowd in the West End of London yesterday, where he was promoting tomorrow afternoon's record-breaking activities for children at the Trocadero Centre, Piccadilly, organized by the Guinness World of Records exhibition. (Photograph: John Voos)

£100m demand to cut GCSE 'risk' on suspensions

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Head teachers yesterday demanded more money and staff if the Government insisted on going ahead with introducing the new General Certificate of Secondary Education examination in September.

A motion, carried overwhelmingly at the National Association of Head Teachers conference in Cardiff, said the success of many pupils taking the new examination in 1988 would be at risk.

"If the Government is determined to implement this reform regardless of our advice then the only responsible course open to the new Secretary of State is to provide without delay such resources as the profession deems necessary to ensure that this risk is reduced to an absolute minimum," the resolution said.

The association is demanding £100 million for the new examination; the Government has given between £20 million and £30 million.

The motion before the conference was substantially changed under pressure from the association's executive. The resolution had previously called on Mr Kenneth Baker,

the new Secretary of State for Education and Science, to revise the time scale for the new examination, but that was clearly regarded as unrealistic.

Mr Graham Leech, head of Range High School in Sefton, Merseyside, said: "If the Government is determined to implement this reform then the only responsible course is to provide without delay such resources as we need."

The co-operation and goodwill of teachers would only be forthcoming if extra money was available, he emphasized. "My message to the Government is clear: 'Give us the resources and we will do our very best to make GCSE work. Fail to do so and the consequences could be disastrous, not only for our pupils but for you also.'"

Mr Baker said later that GCSE exam courses will begin this year as planned (the Press Association reports).

"Any delay would be unrealistic," he said during a visit to two schools in Bolton. "Resources have been made available and it is inevitable that we must stick to our plans."

Governors are to have a say in the suspension of pupils. Government ministers have made the concession to head teachers on the clause in the Education Bill, it was disclosed yesterday.

Although ministers are persisting in giving local education authorities the final power to reinstate a pupil in a school which has suspended him, they have conceded that before such a reinstatement the school governors should be consulted.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said yesterday that the proposed amendment was quite inadequate. "I have written back to say that this is not nearly good enough," he said.

The association is asking for an independent panel to be set up in every local education authority to resolve difficult cases of suspension and has drafted an amendment to the Bill to that effect.

It hopes that would avoid disputes such as the Poundswick High School dispute in Manchester where five boys, suspended for daubing graffiti abusive to teachers on school walls, were reinstated by the local council.

The school day should be shortened because parents preferred it and children's performance improved, head teachers said yesterday.

The National Association of Head Teachers will set up a working party to look into the issues after pressure from its members.

Sir David Ogg, head of the Park Primary School in Ramscroft, told the association's annual conference that he had shortened his school day by up to 45 minutes for some children as a result of the teachers' pay dispute and because teachers were refusing to do lunchtime supervision.

He has reduced the lunch break to 45 minutes for the juniors and 55 minutes for the infants.

That led to the teachers being suspended for refusing to teach pupils and whole classes missing lessons. The dispute is still going on and has become a cause célèbre in the world of teacher politics.

The association is pressing for other amendments to the Education Bill, now before Parliament, on the curriculum and discipline generally.

UGC demands 'have air of unreality'

By Ronald Faux

Many universities will have to exchange staff, call for early retirements or make new appointments to meet the demands of the University Grants Committee, Sir Kenneth Alexander, vice-chancellor of Stirling University, said yesterday.

Responding to the committee's proposals, he called for a more effective approach to higher education planning. Stirling is one of the smaller universities to have been badly affected by the new allocations, suffering a cut in real terms of about £500,000 in UGC funding and a "disappointing" reduction in its

number of British and EEC undergraduates.

While the UGC might require such big changes, the mechanisms or finance to bring them about did not exist. "There is an air of unreality about the whole process," he said.

Stirling was clearly disappointed at the ratings achieved by its various departments. It was judged to be above average in only three, average in seven and below average in nine. In spite of the internationally recognized quality and the contributions of Stirling's aqua-culture research, it had not been accorded a top rating.

Sir Kenneth put that down to the different emphasis placed by the research council of pure and applied science.

He said that it was the first attempt by the UGC and the research councils to develop a new selectivity approach. It was important to remember that the methodology used was in its infancy.

The procedures fell far short of perfection and it was important, he said, to recognize that shortfall in funding for the university system as a whole over the process, inevitably distorting its outcome. Sir Kenneth said that the

problems of introducing new universities to the system had never been thought through properly; neither had the problems of altering the size and shape of the system.

The result was some wasteful and painful "ad-hocery".

Stirling, for example, operated on a different system. There were two semesters and a degree of flexibility in choice that did not fit very easily into the kind of planning in which the UGC had been engaged. Sir Kenneth said: "That is not their fault and it is not our fault but it reveals a lack of sensitivity in the system."

Bomb trial defendant 'helped escapers'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A woman accused of conspiring in an IRA campaign to bomb British resorts last year told a jury yesterday that she was a supporter of the Republican cause, but she was not a member of the Provisional IRA.

Miss Martina Anderson told the Central Criminal Court that she came from Ireland last year to help Irish prisoners on the run, but she knew nothing of any bomb plot.

Miss Anderson, aged 23, of Brincrane, Co Donegal, is charged with another woman and three men, including Patrick Magee, who has pleaded not guilty to placing the bomb at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, with conspiracy to cause explosions last year between January and June. All five defendants have pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday, Miss Anderson described how she was arrested at a Glasgow flat with the other four defendants. She said that she first met Mr Magee and Mr Peter Sherry, another defendant, at the flat two hours before a police raid. She had come from Ireland a week earlier after being asked by a woman called Maggie to help Irish prisoners.

During cross-examination by Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, she explained how fingerprints could have got on to a piece of cigarette paper containing details of an alleged bombing calendar found on Mr Magee, and a diagram found with a bomb cache.

Miss Anderson said that she sometimes smoked homemade cigarettes, and she might have left her print on paper as a packet of cigarette papers was passed to someone else. The diagram might have been on top of a tool box in a Glasgow flat she had visited.

She told the court that she did not know what she would have done if she had discovered a bomb campaign was being planned.

Mr Amlot asked: "You are, of course, Republican?" Miss Anderson said she was. He added: "Were you at that time a member of the Provisional IRA?" Miss Anderson said: "I was not."

She agreed that she had said she was honoured to be helping a Republican prisoner. Asked by Mr Justice Bohan, if she would be prepared to help escaped IRA prisoners, she said she would.

Under cross-examination she agreed that when arrested in Glasgow last year she was wanted by the police in Northern Ireland.

Miss Anderson denied possessing a Browning handgun found in her handbag by police. She told the court that she had only learnt of the gun during evidence at a magistrates' court appearance some time after her arrest.

Miss Anderson said that she had gone to Glasgow before going to London with two other defendants to meet a man on the run who was to be escorted to safety in Copenhagen.

She told the court that she was not prepared to identify the woman called Maggie. Later Miss Ella O'Dwyer, aged 27, from the Irish Republic, told the court that she too had been recruited to help prisoners. She denied being a member of the Provisional IRA or to having any knowledge of a bomb plot.

The trial continues today.

Firms give Britain a bad name

By Robin Young

British firms which sell faulty goods, break delivery dates, and provide no reliable after-sales service are to blame for demoting Britain to the bottom of the international economic league table, the chairman of the National Consumer Council claimed yesterday.

In a lecture at Oxford Polytechnic, Mr Michael Montague, an industrialist and chairman of the Valor company, suggested that Industry Year should be retired the Year of the Consumer.

"There cannot be a consumer in the land who has not waited in vain for a new three-piece suite to arrive, or a plumber to put in an appliance, or the telephone man to deal with a fault. It defeats me how companies can put such high value on their own time and so little value on the time of the consumer."

Some British firms, Mr Montague claimed, have better organized service arrangements overseas than they do at home. "They should stop seeing the UK as their own backyard and provide proper backup services here," he said, citing the British motor cycle and typewriter industries as examples that had been driven out of existence by the loss of consumer support.

Electricity price cut 'too small'

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Electricity price reductions of three per cent due to be announced in the wake of lower contract prices for coal delivered to power stations are too small, the London Electricity Consultative Council says.

The price cuts would still leave customers of the London Electricity Board paying more for their power than is justified by the state of the board's finances.

Mr Christopher Bourne, chairman of the consultative council, said yesterday: "The LEB has a history of overcharging customers, relative to the costs of running the business. During the first five years in the 1980s, it continually overshot all its target profit levels and received rates of return on capital much higher than those consistent with economic pricing."

"All the surpluses have been extracted from the LEB - which means from London customers' pockets - by an ever-receptive Treasury, with few, if any, benefits of consequence to Londoners."

"While welcoming the prospect of a general price cut for all UK customers, including Londoners, we are sure that LEB can and should reduce its charges by at least 4 per cent and freeze them for 18 months."

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Population decline in London and big cities halted, census says

By Robin Young

London has stopped losing population, and the rate of decline in the other largest cities of England and Wales has also been reduced, according to new figures released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

The population estimates for mid-1985 show that between 1984 and 1985 there were small increases in population for both Inner and Outer London.

The population of Outer London, at 4,225,500, was back to the level of 1981, a natural increase of 34,900 due to the excess of births over deaths being precisely balanced by population loss due to migration and other changes.

In the metropolitan districts of the largest cities the population fell by 0.5 per cent per year between 1981 and 1985, but that compared with a rate of decline which was 0.8 per cent in the late 1970s.

Population losses continued in the metropolitan counties of England, though generally at a lower rate than during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Merseyside was the metropolitan county with the largest fall of population, nearly 3 per cent down since 1981. Within Merseyside the districts of Liverpool and Knowsley both experienced losses of more than 4 per cent.

No other metropolitan districts showed such large losses, but Solihull in the West Midlands was the only one to register any real growth since 1981.

In the non-metropolitan counties the annual rate of growth has been increasing since 1981, but the average rate for the period has remained lower than it was in the late 1970s.

The non-metropolitan counties with the greatest proportionate increases were all in the south of England. Buckinghamshire, Dorset and Cambridgeshire all achieved increases around 5 per cent between 1981 and 1985, while Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Cornwall, the Isle of Wight and Somerset all grew by 4 per cent.

At district level the largest increases were registered by Milton Keynes (22 per cent) and Wokingham (16 per cent), while retirement areas close to the south coast also showed marked increases, examples being Wimborne, Dorset, up 10 per cent, and Christchurch up 7 per cent. Port and retirement areas generally in-

creased their rates of growth during the 1980s.

Counties which lost population over the 1981 to 1985 period included Cleveland, Durham and West Glamorgan (each down by about 2 per cent), and Humberside and Mid Glamorgan which yielded about 1 per cent each.

The districts contributing most to these declines were industrial cities such as Middlesbrough and Kingston-upon-Hull.

Nationally the OPCS estimate is that the population of England increased by 155,000 (3 per cent) between 1984 and 1985, while Wales' population increased by only 5,000 (0.2 per cent).

The estimates are derived from the 1981 census figures updated to allow for subsequent births, deaths and migration. A detailed account of recent population changes, and how they compare with those during the 1971 to 1981 decade, is to appear in the summer issue of the Office's publication, *Population Trends*.

OPCS Monitor, Reference PPI 86/2 (available from Information Branch (Dept M), Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6JP).

Archbishop gathers his Forces at Lambeth



Chaplains of the Armed Forces at Lambeth Palace yesterday with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who was flanked by (from left) the Chaplain General of the Army, the Ven Frank Johnston; Chaplain in Chief, Royal Air Force, the Ven Glyn Renowden; and Chaplain of the Fleet, Royal Navy, the Ven Noel Jones (Photograph: John Voos).

Historic Tudor house to be sold for £8 million

Sutton Place, one of the most important Tudor houses in England and the former home of the world's richest man J. Paul Getty, is to be sold for more than £8 million. One of the earliest English manor houses constructed purely for dwelling purposes without defence provisions, Sutton Place was bought by Mr Stanley Seegar, a millionaire from Wisconsin, in 1980

for £8 million. He is estimated to have spent a further £5 million to £10 million restoring the house and gardens, including the construction of the largest domestic lake in Europe for two centuries. The decision to sell follows the Sutton Place Heritage Trust's surrender of its lease of the house and central parts of the estate.

Mr Anthony Cane, of Strutt Parker, the estate agents, said: "It is just like selling a house with a sitting tenant." The trust, which promotes the arts at Sutton Place, is being forced to give up its lease because it cannot obtain funding on a permanent basis. A spokesman for the trust, set up in 1980, said the main patron was Mr Seegar. The trust had been founded direct-

ly or indirectly through him. It now appeared, she said, that he had decided to withdraw his support. The house, built between 1521 and 1526 by Sir Richard Weston, a favourite courtier of Henry VIII, stands in an unspoiled setting near Guildford amid 783 acres including cottages, offices, woodland and pasture. Mr Cane said the local

authority, Woking Borough Council, had indicated that in principle it would consider a change of use to a hotel, educational establishment, company headquarters or conference centre. The house is steeped in history. It was there that Henry VIII would occasionally take Anne Boleyn, his mistress.

These companies are helping twenty one 21 year olds tell British Industry where to go.

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With the help of their 'sponsoring' company, each finalist will now prepare a final paper expanding on the same theme. The overall winner will receive £5,000 to further his or her career.

When the winner is announced in September, we suspect that more than a few captains of industry and one or two people in Whitehall and Westminster will be very interested in what he or she has to say.

Young offenders face more custody

Measures which are expected to increase the use of custody for young offenders and revise the use of accommodation for short, sharp shock treatment are being considered by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary. Detention centres, with their emphasis on strict discipline and regimentation, are underused, implying that they are unpopular with magistrates. While the rest of the prison system is overcrowded, the centres, which can hold 1,721, contain only 1,178 inmates. It was only a year ago that the Government announced that all 18 detention centres would go over to the new regime. Yet two have already been converted to youth custody use. Although the Government intends to keep short, sharp shock treatment in detention centres, it is also considering seeking powers to use vacant accommodation in them to house youth custody trainees with short sentences. The Government's thinking on ways to make more efficient use of young offender accommodation was disclosed by Mr Hurd in response to a report by Sir James Hennessy, Chief Inspector of Prisons, on UK detention centres in Gwent. Government proposals for young offenders were criticized yesterday by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders as particularly disturbing. One plan being considered is the introduction of suspended sentences for offenders aged under 21. Miss Vivien Stern, the association's director, said at a conference on juvenile crime yesterday that there was overwhelming evidence that more custody would result. A third of suspended sentences were later activated. She described as alarming a White Paper proposal to increase, or make exceptions to, the 12-month maximum on youth custody sentences for offenders aged under 17. That would increase the chances of re-offending, she said.

French to give D-Day Briton missed award

Former Chief Petty Officer Robert Copes goes to the French Embassy today to receive the Croix de Guerre - 42 years after the award was made. Mr Copes, aged 64, of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, said yesterday: "I was puzzled at the time and I am still puzzled why the French are honoring me. I got the medal on D-Day (June 6, 1944). I was serving in HMS Hillary, the Combined Operations HQ ship and we were controlling the landings of Canadian troops under heavy fire. But I did nothing special." The French thought differently. When they discovered recently, through his friends, that he had never claimed his award, today's ceremony was arranged.

Man killed in crash on train crossing

One man died and another was slightly hurt when their van and a commuter train crashed on a level crossing south of Chester yesterday. The accident happened at about 7.30am on the Wrexham to Chester line. The van, carrying about eight workmen, is thought to have been on the unmanned crossing at Dodelston Lane, Pulford, at the time. The injured man was treated at the Countess of Chester hospital for bruises. No one was hurt on the Wrexham-bound passenger train, which stopped 200 yards away. British Rail is to launch an immediate local inquiry and its findings will be sent to the Ministry of Transport, which will decide whether to hold a public inquiry.

Ulster tourism Centre opens in drive for million visitors

A tourist centre at one of Northern Ireland's best-known areas of outstanding beauty opened yesterday as the province's tourist board increased its drive to attract a million visitors this year. The £250,000 centre at Giant's Causeway on the North Antrim coast overlooks a spectacular coastline and has been funded by the province's Department of Economic Development and the European regional fund, which between them provided 80 per cent of the finance. The centre includes craft shops, an audio-visual theatre, graphic displays of the coastline and rock formations, and displays of marine life, along with a historical look at the causeway, which is owned by the National Trust. There was tight security for the opening because the organizers feared protests by Unionist and Provisional Sinn Fein supporters after a dispute over the ceremony. Unionists were angered that the Rev Ian Paisley, the local MP, was not invited by the nationalist-controlled council, while Pro-

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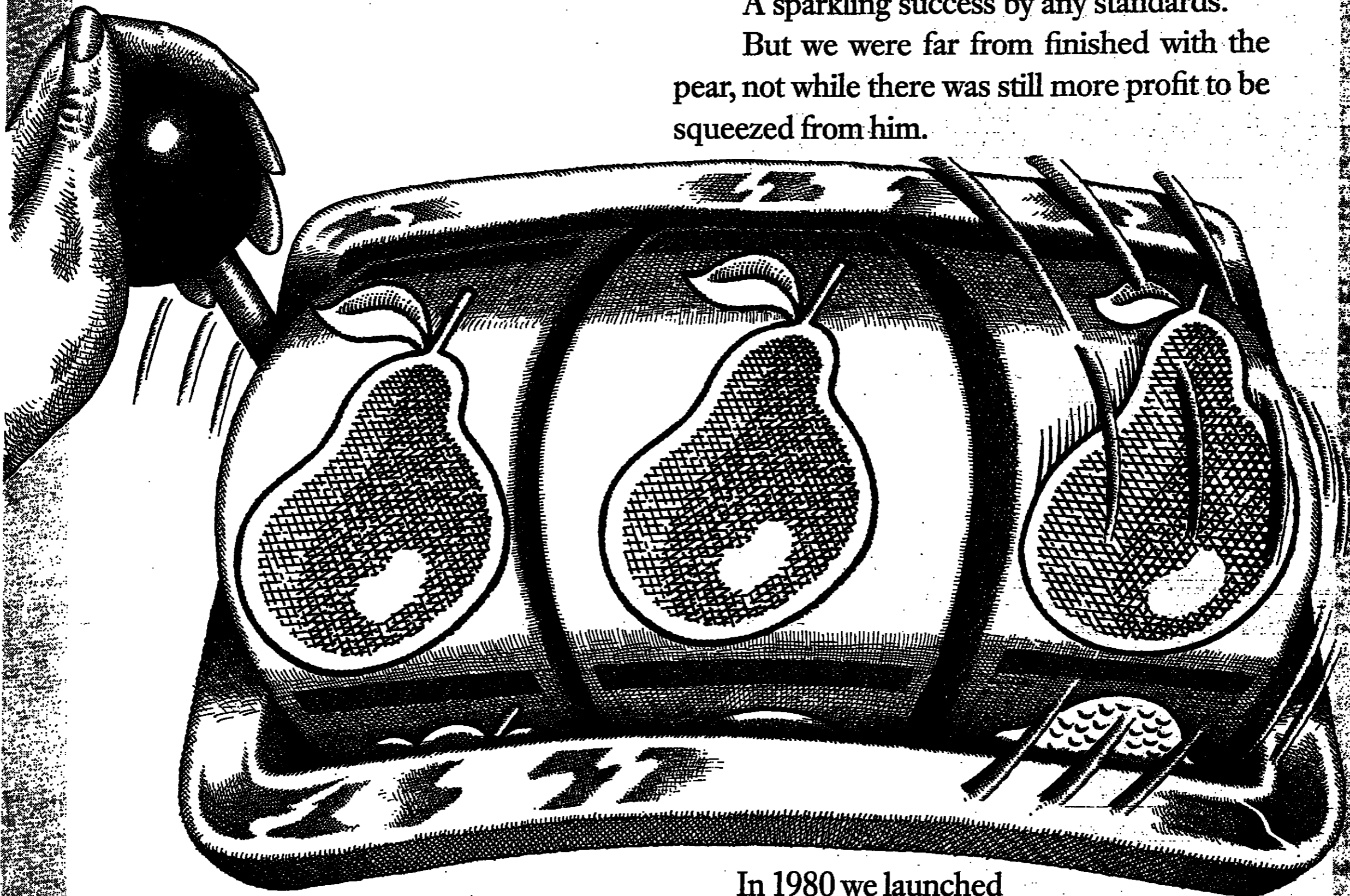
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Russians say Sakharov return from exile jeopardized by his wife

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Kremlin has wanted to allow Dr Andrei Sakharov, the exiled physicist, to return from Gorky to Moscow, but the move had been jeopardized by the behaviour of his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, during her stay in the West, according to Mr Viktor Louis, the Soviet journalist.

Mr Louis, frequently used in the past as a conduit of official information about Dr Sakharov, said in anticipation of Mrs Bonner's return here on Monday: "It makes sense for him (to come back to Moscow). She is the obstacle. It is not his behaviour; it is hers. He wants a quiet life, but she would start calling press conferences."

Although Dr Sakharov's continuing exile is known to be an embarrassment to the campaign by the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to improve the image of the Soviet Union in Western Europe, the claims by Mr Louis are being treated with caution in diplomatic circles. It has been a well-known KGB-inspired tactic in the past to put the blame for Dr Sakharov's treatment on the behaviour of his Jewish wife. Mr Louis, previously the source for films of Dr Sakharov and his wife shot secretly in Gorky by the KGB, alleged that Mrs Bonner had behaved with profanity during her six months in the West, but denied her claim that she had been forced to give a pledge not to speak to the Western media.



Boris Galka, the former Soviet chess champion, on his arrival in Vienna yesterday after seven years of trying to emigrate to Israel. With his wife and their son David, seven, he hopes to fly to Israel on Sunday.

"How many politicians has she seen, and how many doctors? She has turned herself into a politically outspoken figure, helping forces hostile to the Soviet Union, the Soviet journalist claimed. He contrasted her behaviour with that of Dr Sakharov, who, he said, had demonstrated during his exile that he was still a loyal citizen. It is expected that on her return Mrs Bonner, aged 62, will resume her life of exile in Gorky, a city out of bounds to all foreigners where the Sakharovs live under round-the-clock KGB surveillance. Sick woman: Dr Allan Wynn, chairman of the Sakharov committee and Mrs Bonner's host while she is in London, described Mr Louis's claim as "a most brutal and damaging report, inspired by the KGB and designed to intimidate a sick woman who is trying to help her husband" (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Dr Wynn said that Mrs Bonner had held no press conferences during her stay in the West, nor had she made any statements that were damaging to the Soviet Union. "This is a typical piece of KGB bullying," he said.

Mrs Bonner, who arrived in London on Wednesday, is to have talks with Mrs Thatcher this morning before flying to Rome on the final leg of her journey back to Moscow. The Prime Minister is expected to assure her that Britain will continue to press for Dr Sakharov's release.

Wreaths and scarves honour Heysel dead



Britain was not represented at a short ceremony outside the Heysel Stadium in Brussels yesterday, when Italian mourners laid wreaths to mark the first anniversary of the violence by Liverpool football supporters which left 39 dead at last year's European Cup Final.

The only Liverpool supporter present was a German, Herr Thomas Niederberger, who wore the club's red T-shirt. He was applauded when he laid three scarves with the wreaths - red for Liverpool, black, yellow, and red for Germany, and orange, white, and green for Italy.

EEC hoists its flag

From Richard Owen, Brussels

The new EEC flag - a circle of 12 gold stars on a dark-blue ground - was hoisted alongside the national flags of the 12 member states outside the Commission's Brussels headquarters yesterday. The flag, based on the present Council of Europe flag, sets the seal on the enlarged EEC after the entry of Spain and Portugal this year. The choir of the European Communities sang Beethoven's Ode to Joy, with words by Schiller, as an European anthem during the ceremony.

Island poll landslide

Bridgetown (UPI) - The opposition Democratic Labour Party won 22 of 23 seats in Wednesday's general election in Barbados, making the party leader, Mr Errol Barrow, Prime Minister, officials said yesterday.

The Barbados Labour Party, led by the incumbent Prime Minister, Mr Bernard St John, lost its 10-year grip on power and Mr St John conceded defeat late on Wednesday. The two parties differ slightly on domestic policies, but share similar foreign policies. Both are friendly toward the United States and their Caribbean neighbours.

US dollars steady Israeli economy

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israel had a surplus of \$1.1 billion on its current account at the end of last year, which is expected to have a long-term stabilizing effect on the economy, according to the annual report of the Bank of Israel.

Although the national austerity plan introduced in July has been a vital factor in this recovery, the report shows that it has really been possible only because of substantial American aid.

Mr Moshe Mendelbaum, the Governor of the Bank, is to present the report officially next week. It will be his last duty before he is forced to resign after an inquiry into share dealings which brought about a collapse of bank shares in 1983.

Although leaving under a cloud, he can take comfort in the fact that he is handing over at a time when the economy is looking more healthy than for some considerable time.

But only \$5.1 billion in aid from the United States made it possible to cover the \$4 billion excess of imports over exports on goods and services. The bulk of this import bill was for interest repayments on existing debts and for buying military equipment. Apart from these items, the excess of imports over exports was just \$264-million, a mere 10 per cent of that in 1983.

Last year Israel also benefited from \$1.5 billion American emergency aid, granted only after the Government agreed to an extremely austere economic plan. The report is the first public indication that American pressure forced Israel to take these measures.

The report also shows that, for the first time since 1973, Israel's foreign debt dropped.

Poser for police chief

Jerusalem - The chief of Israel's anti-terrorist police, Mr Avraham Shalom, is facing an awkward choice: resign or face the prospect of a police investigation into whether he ordered the murder of two Palestinians and then covered up the fact by twisting the evidence (Ian Murray writes).

Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General, remained adamant yesterday that he would call off the police inquiry and allow a secret judicial inquiry only if the head of Shin Bet - the anti-terrorist police are called - stepped down.

Bullets end Armenian neutrality in Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In east Beirut, the houses of Camp Marash are hunched against each other, the upper wooden stories leaning out over the narrow, claustrophobic lanes like a medieval English street.

The style is Balkan rather than Lebanese, the shop names written in Armenian rather than Arabic. Through the low windows, you can catch sight of paintings of Mount Ararat, of golden swords and red flags. But it was not difficult yesterday to tell that something was wrong.

Many of the shops were shut, and in the offices of Tashmag, the largest of the three Armenian parties and militias in Beirut, a bearded, bespectacled man was speaking on the telephone about the latest tragedy to befall the descendants of the survivors of the 1915 Armenian massacre.

A clutch of Armenian spiritual leaders had just been dispatched to west Beirut to talk to the Muslim sheikhs and religious leaders who exercise influence over their fervent if chaotic flock in the other sector of the city.

Five Armenians - including a dentist, a tailor and the owner of a photographic shop - had been murdered in west Beirut in only 72 hours. In the past week six others have been wounded in assassination attempts, and five have been robbed.

In the streets around Hamra, the Armenians have been taking down their names from shops and apartments - almost every Armenian name ends in the initials "Armen" and many of the 2,500 Armenians still living in the west of the Lebanese capital have been talking of moving to the east. There are 200,000 Armenians in east Beirut, in Tripoli and in the Bekaa town of Anjar, all of them grandchildren or great-grandchildren of those who fled the 1915 pogrom in Turkey in which more than a million died. They feel the pain of the west Beirut killings not just because of their history of suffering but because - at least until now - their community has been the only one to live peacefully amid both Muslims and Christians in Lebanon. Many things here, it seems, are coming to an end. "The Armenian presence in west Beirut is one of the remaining symbols of Lebanese unity - we have a policy of positive neutrality in the war here. "We are intermediaries. What can we do?" Even the speaker, a high official of Tashmag, insists that his name is not revealed. "We have always advocated fraternity among the Lebanese." Almost all the Armenians in Beirut hold Lebanese passports, their Armenian Orthodox religion dissociated from the Maronite Christians who oppose Muslim forces. Their newspapers, their churches and schools and institutions have tuned their neutrality into a kind of religion. Yet it does not seem to have been enough. Perhaps, says the bearded man, there are Muslim groups that simply want to drive Armenians from west Beirut because they are Christians, because they want to rid the west of the city from all "foreigners", to create an Islamic world of their own. "We have a third alternative," he says. "Because the situation in west Beirut is so bad now, it is possible that our Turkish enemies are doing their best to create panic among our people, among the diaspora. "This is a systematic campaign to eliminate us," a shopkeeper said in west Beirut.

This is the child that's ill in bed that's in Guy's Hospital that's miles from Mum & Dad

Who currently spends a small fortune in fares, but will be able to stay overnight just round the corner in the house that Ronald built.

To have a child in hospital is stressful enough for the family, without the extra worry of travelling a long way to visit. The choices are an expensive hotel room, sleeping on the children's ward (if there's room) or facing a long journey every day.

The Ronald McDonald House project alleviates many of the problems.

It provides comfortable accommodation for the family of the child being treated at the nearby hospital. The child can stay there too, creating an atmosphere like home - just when the family needs to be together.

There are Ronald McDonald Houses throughout America, Canada, Australia and Europe. The 100th House opens this Autumn. The Evelina Children's Department

at Guy's Hospital has an international reputation for the treatment of heart, kidney and neurological disease in children, as well as severe physical handicaps.

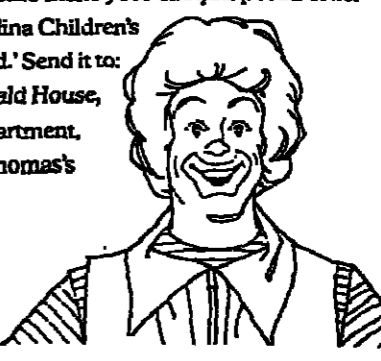
Children from many parts of Britain are referred there. It needs a facility like the Ronald McDonald House. It also needs your support.

McDonald's lend their expertise in setting up the House and provide some of the initial funds.

We have helped the hospital and parents form the 'Evelina Children's Family Trust' a registered charity responsible for building and setting up the House, and running it once it is open.

Families will be able to share communal areas, kitchen and laundry facilities, and even more importantly, share their troubles with other families.

It will cost a good deal of money to build and maintain this Ronald McDonald House. If you'd like to make a donation, please make your cheque/postal order payable to: 'The Evelina Children's Family Trust Limited.' Send it to: The Ronald McDonald House, Administration Department, Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Street, London SE1.



Ronald McDonald House

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Campus riots curbed as Nigeria closes universities

From Our Correspondent, Lagos

The closure of at least 15 Nigerian universities seemed yesterday to have curbed violent nationwide protests which began a week ago.

The Inspector-General of Police, Mr Etim Inyang, interrupted television broadcasts late on Wednesday to address the nation on the crisis.

Describing as unfortunate the deaths of students at Ahmadu Bello University in the ancient northern town of Zaria, he said that exaggerated reports had provoked the students. He confirmed that they had set alight government vehicles and police stations, and added: "In some instances, private homes have been burnt down while some newspaper offices have been vandalized."

As many as 10 government vehicles were reported to have been set ablaze on Lagos roads on Wednesday by students who set up road-blocks, chanted war songs and disrupted city traffic. Massive demonstrations were reported in other parts of the country.

Students at the University of Ife, in Ife north-east of

Lagos, set the town prison on fire and freed 216 prisoners. According to police, only 28 have been recaptured.

The student crisis was sparked at Zaria on Friday, when police shot and killed students protesting at the expulsion of a student union leader and the suspension of another for activities connected with a demonstration in April.

The union leaders were charged with having violated the rule against male entry into female hostels during the demonstration.

The National Association of Nigerian Students claims that 24 students died in the Zaria fracas, but the police records say that only four people were killed.

As well as closing some universities, the Government has advised parents to call their children home, and has banned all demonstrations and public processions.

The Nigeria Labour Congress has called a nationwide workers' demonstration on June 4 to mourn the death of the students.

Police seal off eight colleges in protest

From Ahmed Fazl Dhaka

Police yesterday sealed off Bangladesh's eight state-run medical colleges after having forced striking students and junior doctors to leave the campuses. The Government has suspended all examinations.

Earlier, more than 100 junior hospital doctors were arrested after they refused to end a two-month strike demanding government posts. The authorities said that 26 of them had been sent to prison on charges of breaking discipline.

The arrests sparked a general strike by doctors, called by the Bangladesh Medical Association, which has paralyzed the 13 major hospitals.

About 1,200 junior hospital doctors have been holding street demonstrations since early April, asking the Government to provide jobs after their hospital training.

Mr Maszurul Karim, the Health Ministry under-secretary, says that there were vacancies only for some 150.

PEKING: Eighteen African and Asian students involved in a five-hour siege at Tianjin University on Saturday have refused to leave an hotel where they are being held (Reuters reports). The students fear for their safety.



M Jacques Chaban-Delmas, President of the French National Assembly, being presented with a ceremonial scarf by the Dalai Lama yesterday. They met in Paris, where the exiled Tibetan leader is on a three-day visit as part of a European tour.

Israel offers agricultural expertise to Africa

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

Israel, which is seeking to make diplomatic inroads into black Africa, has offered to put its agricultural and technological expertise at Africa's disposal as the United Nations General Assembly continued its special session on the continent's economic crisis.

Mr David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, said that Israel wished to share with African countries its experience in attaining agricultural productivity under semi-arid conditions. He suggested applying Israeli know-how to developing suitable technologies for the reduction of Africa's vulnerability to drought and to improve traditional areas of agriculture.

Most African nations severed diplomatic ties with Israel after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. But Israel has taken advantage of the shifting power balance in the Middle East and divisions within the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

tion to seek closer ties with sub-Saharan Africa, which has shown signs of disenchantment with the Arab world.

Israeli sources said that Mr Kimche had held private discussions with some 15 African representatives over ways in which Israel could help in an African economic turnaround.

Norway to raise tax on higher incomes

From Tony Saxving Oslo

Norway's new Labour Government today unveils its long-awaited austerity Budget, designed to offset dwindling revenues in the wake of falling oil prices while circumventing the kind of parliamentary statements that led to the collapse of the conservative administration last month.

Mr Gunnar Berge, the Minister of Finance, is expected to reinforce the social democratic ideas enunciated by Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland when she stepped to take over as Prime Minister: that any attempt at economic reform be aimed at better utilization of the country's human and material resources and a more equitable distribution of benefits and burdens.

Mr Berge will put forward a package worth 3,000 million kroner (£280 million) including a 2 per cent surtax on individual tax bills (an effective tax increase of 0.5-1 per cent after deductions, rising according to income), increased taxes on petrol and abolition of capital gains tax exemptions on share profits.

Mrs Brundtland's determination to increase the tax burden on higher incomes is a cornerstone of her administration.

Fight to reform Budget

Chirac resorts to guillotine again

From Diana Geddes, Paris

For the third time since coming to power just over two months ago, France's right-wing Government has used the guillotine procedure to cut short the debate on one of its controversial Bills.

This time the Bill concerns a series of amendments to the Socialist Budget for 1986, including the abolition of the wealth tax, cuts in taxes on company profits and an amnesty for all those with illegal capital holdings abroad.

The Socialists, who have accused the Government of flouting the sovereignty of Parliament, have already announced their intention of countering the guillotine by tabling a censure motion on the enabling Bill to allow the Government to legislate by decree on a series of economic and social measures. These include denationalization and the electoral reform Bill.

But despite the Government's tiny overall majority of three votes in the National Assembly, the censure motion has virtually no chance of succeeding.

Together the Socialists, Communists and non-aligned left-wing deputies can muster only 251 votes.

Even if the 35 extreme-right National Front deputies agree to vote with them, which is by no means certain, they will still be three votes short of the absolute majority of 289 needed for a censure motion to be adopted.

Announcing the Government's decision to use the guillotine on the Budget reform Bill at 7.30 am yesterday, after an all-night sitting, the Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, accused the Socialists of having deliberately tried to obstruct the Bill with calls for nine separate suspensions of Parliament during the night.

"This Bill could have been approved during the session," M Chirac said angrily. "Nothing justified the little game of interruptions engaged in in an attempt to prolong indefinitely the debate on measures which the Government needs and which constitute an essential part of its economic policy."

With the ever-present threat that President Mitterrand may decide to call early presidential elections, the Government is trying to push through Parliament as much of its electoral programme as it can as quickly as possible.

It has already introduced Bills to enable it to legislate by decree on social and economic measures, to ease restrictions on laying off redundant workers, to bring back majority voting, and to amend the 1986 Budget. Further Bills are now planned.

Strained cohabitation, page 12



M Chirac angry over series of Socialist obstructions

Nicaragua arms move dismissed

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Azcona of Honduras yesterday poured scorn on Nicaragua's proposals for arms limitations in the five Central American countries, reflecting deepening gloom about prospects for regional peace talks.

He described the proposals as a manoeuvre to distract attention from important political issues, and claimed to have learned "from the mouth of the President of Nicaragua" that the Sandinistas possessed 350,000 automatic weapons.

He accused Nicaragua of having involved 10 per cent of the population in the war effort, and attacked it for having failed to repaying \$55 million (£37 million) it allegedly owes to Honduras.

The Americans are delighted by the unexpected onslaught, which suggests that the US can now rely on President Azcona to continue vital co-operation in the Contra war against the Sandinistas.

PANAMA CITY: Central American peace talks ended here with no sign of agreement between Nicaragua and its US-backed neighbours on military issues, blocking regional peace (Reuters reports).

SAN SALVADOR: American human rights organization, said yesterday that political slayings and disappearances claimed almost 2,000 victims in El Salvador last year, a relatively low number compared to some previous years (AP reports).

Toll doubt after ferry turns over

From Ahmed Fazl Dhaka

Officials in Hija township were trying yesterday to work out the final toll in Bangladesh's worst river disaster as the last of 293 bodies trapped inside the capsized ferry Samia was brought ashore.

The problem is that it is not known how many passengers were on board the double-decker ferry when it was sunk by a storm in the River Meghna on Sunday.

Inland Water Transport officials have put the figure at between 400 and 450, about two-thirds of the passengers estimated to have been on board. But other sources put the toll at least 200 higher, claiming that about 1,000 people were on the two decks.

"No ferry operator keeps passenger lists and then scores more board on the way during a long trip," a spokesman for the Shipping Department, which licenses the ferries, said.

The department came under fire as President Ershad, angered by frequent river ferry accidents, suspended the five officials responsible for licensing the Samia. According to initial reports, the ferry had construction flaws.

"The bodies of many Samia victims were floating in the river and were picked up by villagers who buried them without informing the police," Mr Saleh Hasan, the magistrate who supervised the rescue work, said. "We will never be able to include them in our count."

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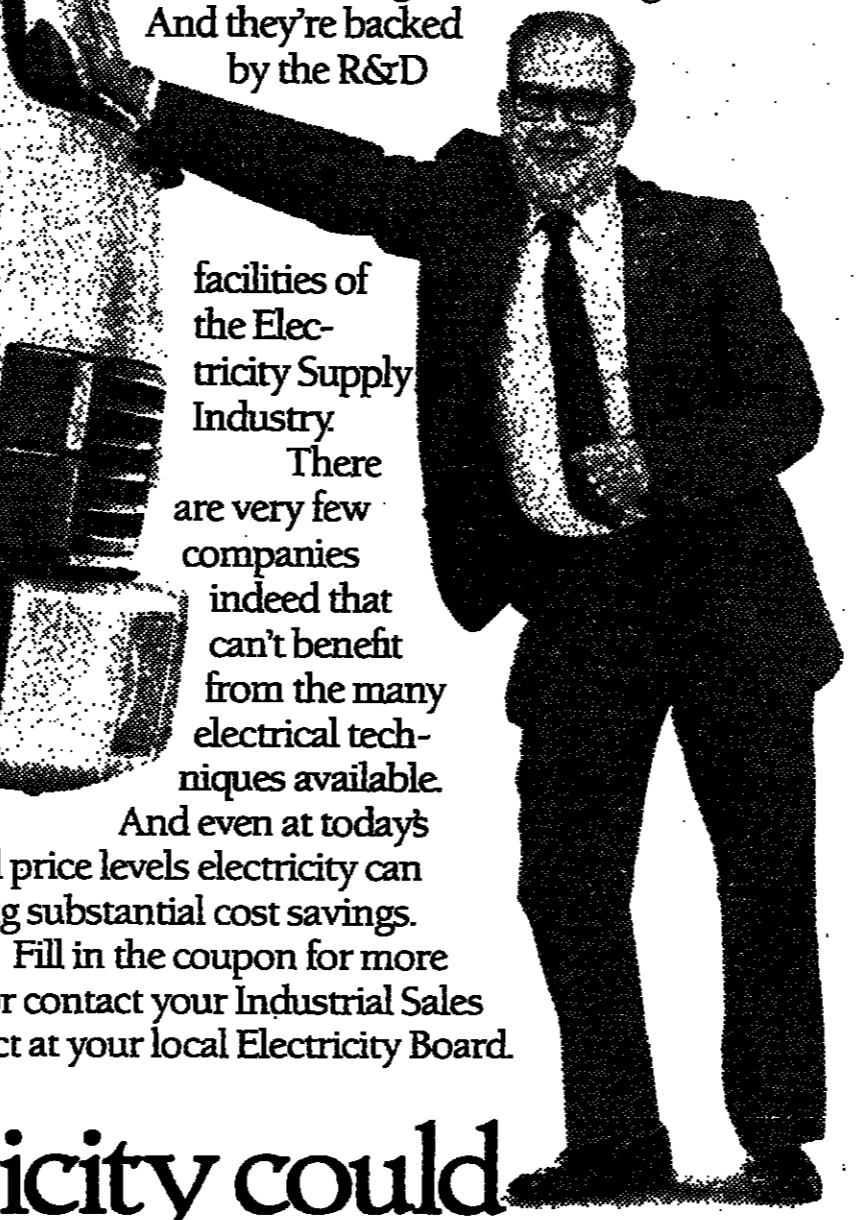
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Oriana sets out on her last voyage

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The fittest people hang around bars

Arguments about which sport needs the most fitness have been settled by science. Simon Barnes reveals all

Which sport requires the greatest fitness? That question can prompt arguments that ramble on for hours while any fitness one had in the first place is drunk away. Indeed, the first triathlon event, which involved swimming 2.4 miles, cycling 112 miles and then running a marathon, was held after just such an argument between a swimmer, a cyclist and a runner.

All sportsmen — footballers, oarsmen, skiers — maintain that their sport does the most for you, but it has always seemed that the debate could never be resolved. Now Dr Craig Sharp, co-director of the Human Motor Performance Laboratory at Birmingham University, has spoiled a million bar-room arguments by analysing top performers in 33 different sports and working out, on the basis of tests, exactly which sportsmen are the fittest. The results are in the table — and the clear winner is gymnastics.

Dr Sharp tested up to 100 practitioners of each sport for six different attributes. Most of the athletes tested were international. All were leading performers: about the lowest level tested were rugby players from first-class clubs. Dr Sharp is not a great name-dropper, but under pressure admitted that among his guinea pigs were David Moorcroft, current 5000m Commonwealth champion, tennis player Annabel Croft and Jonah Barrington, former British squash champion. Others to submit to the ordeal were the men's Olympic gymnastic squad, first division footballers from Birmingham City, Aston Villa and Coventry City, the British (subsequently the English) squash squad, national squads in volleyball, speed skating, cycle-cross and canoeing, 15 top British marathon runners and the Northern Theatre Dance Company. The six categories in which the sportsmen were tested need a little explanation.

● **Cardio-respiratory fitness:** tests aerobic fitness (the oxygen delivery system). Distance runners, cyclists and cross-country skiers excel here. Sprinters, who perform entirely anaerobically (they replenish very little oxygen as they run) simply do not require it in their sport. Accordingly they scored a mere four here.

● **Muscle speed** involves the time it takes for an athlete to reach peak power. The tests involved a series of timed,

computerized, explosive exercises. The sprinters did understandably well here, since bursting off the blocks is what they train for. Sprint cyclists and karate exponents also scored highly; the ultra-distance swimmers and cross-country skiers did worst.

● **The strength category** is self-explanatory. Dr Sharp found that for no apparent reason there were variations of up to 10 per cent from day to day. The testing was done with machines on which you push and pull, and which indicate the tension in kilograms. Distance runners were the arch weaklings, while the otherwise low scoring rugby forwards hit the big 10.

● **Local muscle endurance** tests the amount of work you are capable of. You work at some demanding task flat-out until the build-up of lactic acid makes you collapse. The tests measure how quickly your work-rate falls off, measures your fatigue, and then your recovery rate as you do the whole thing again. The gymnasts scored 10, alongside an odd bunch: sprint canoeists, ultra-distance swimmers and wind-surfers.

● **The flexibility tests** played havoc with the overall scores of many sports. They involved various kinds of bending and stretching, toe-touching, and the angle at which you could do the splits. The Olympic gymnasts naturally bagged tens here, along with the dancers.

● **Tests for the percentage of body fat** measured the thickness of the skin at various sites. The body fat for young males averages around 14 per cent of body weight, and for females it is 26 per cent. For sportsmen, you have an average of 10 per cent, and for sportswomen, 22 per cent.

The results are fascinating and no doubt they will start as many arguments as they solve. The point to remember is that a distance runner, for example, is not trying to build up strength, flexibility and high muscle speed. He is only actually interested in good oxygen delivery, local muscle endurance and a low percentage of body fat. The rest is irrelevant to him.

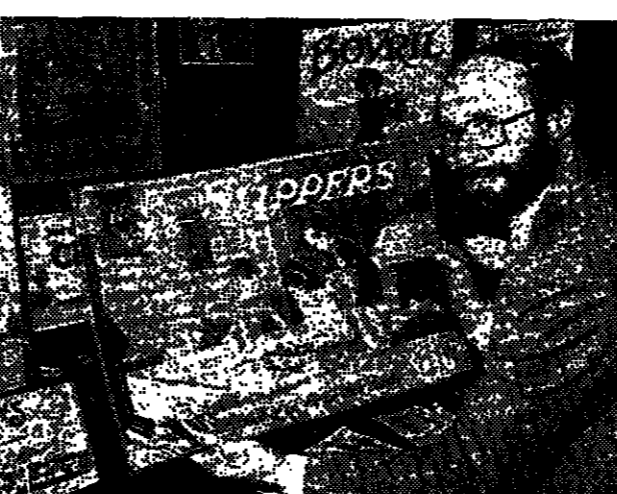
Of course the benefits of a sport are not just physical. The table is, as Dr Sharp insists, not to be taken too seriously... certainly not if you are an ultra-distance swimmer. Do ultra-distance swimmers do it for their health? For all those boring lengths they do, they would be better off playing ping-pong...

SPORT	SCORES OUT OF TEN		
	HEART & LUNG	STRENGTH	LOW BODY FAT
Olympic gymnastics	9	10	9
Stage dance	8	8	10
Karate	9	8	6
Swimming: 1,500m	6	9	7
Steeple canoeing	7	9	7
Squash rackets	7	8	9
Cycle-cross	7	8	7
Basketball	8	7	8
Sprint canoeing	6	10	7
Rowing: single and pair sculls	7	9	6
Windsurfing	5	10	6
White-water canoe	7	9	6
Shinty	7	7	7
Sprint cyclist	10	7	8
Rowing: four, eights	6	9	6
Football: 1st division	7	8	7
Hurling	7	7	7
Road cyclist	6	9	8
Rugby: back	8	6	7
Netball	7	6	7
Badminton	7	6	7
Athletics: sprinting	10	5	6
Lacrosse	7	7	7
Athletics: middle distance	7	7	8
Hockey	8	6	7
Volleyball	7	6	6
Speed-skating	7	6	6
Cross-country skiing	2	9	9
Tennis	5	7	7
Athletics: distance	4	9	10
Table tennis	7	7	6
Rugby: forward	5	5	4
Long distance swimming	2	10	1



True Brits are made of bits

Is a nation the sum of its odder parts? A collector has evidence for the proposition



If you were ever sustained by the Cycle Biscuit ("Highly Nitrogenous and Digestive"), fortified by Plasmon Cocoa ("I will be strong") or enjoyed Dr Watson's Tonic Stimulant ("The Most Wholesome and Nourishing Drink in the World"), you have, as well as a very good memory, that British feeling.

That, at least, is the feeling of Robert Opie, creator of the Pack Age Museum in Gloucester with its display of packaging and marketing material, and of the exhibition opening at the Trocadero in Leicester Square today. *That British Feeling* is a not altogether serious attempt to recapture the sense of Britishness which has developed over the last century or so, through the kinds of things people would normally have thrown away but for some reason did not.

There are two main strands to the exhibition: the things people immediately throw away, and the things that people hang on to, like

manufacturers were able to associate themselves with it. (There is a case to mark the World Cup, dedicated to World Cup Willy in 1966). Another celebrates that other British tradition of beer-drinking, and another the uniquely British seaside holiday seen through the postcards of Donald McGill and his followers.

The centrepiece is a series of tableaux showing the different ways we have entertained ourselves at home over the last century. They display "all those bits and pieces that are in the home, but not things like furniture, things of the spirit of the home". Magazines, comics, games, photographs, a magic lantern, wireless sets and televisions.

And if some of these things seem familiar, it is because Opie supports his pursuit of snuffing up unconsidered trifles by hiring items to film companies, so they have appeared in an Agatha Christie television series, *Hi Di Hi* and *Out of Africa*.

"I'm interested in how people live, and in pulling out the things which produce this kind of extra spark that makes us British", Opie says. "It's not just the serious and not just the comic, but a combination of both. The true Brit will recognize it."

Go to parts of Miami, San Antonio, or Los Angeles, and you may wonder which country you are in. People greet each other in Spanish, drug stores are called *farmacia*, bilingual signs are painted on the litter bins. What has happened to the melting pot? Are Florida, Texas, and California falling to the linguistic assault from the south, becoming cultural appendages of Mexico and Cuba?

Amigo, can you spare a dime? Most Americans are not saying *hasta la vista* to Spanish, says Michael Binyon

The language issue has become a burning political topic. For the first time, there is real concern that English may no longer be the hallmark of an American. Six states have passed statutes declaring English their official language, and Congress has begun discussing an amendment to the nation's Constitution. Activists are collecting signatures to forestall any moves to give Spanish official status as a second language. Administration officials, including the Secretary of Education, have described the growing programme of bilingual education in schools as misguided and a long-term political and cultural threat.

grants pouring across the open southern frontier. And the real worry is not that they are settling in large ethnic communities in the big sun-belt cities, but that unscrupulous opportunists are exploiting their situation to play on political grievances and cultural alienation.

America has always been a land of many tongues. The 1980 census counted nearly 26 million people — 11 per cent of the population — who speak a language other than English at home. The table ranges from Arabic to Yiddish, with the major immigrants' languages of earlier times — German, Italian, and French — each still spoken by about 1.6 million people.

12.6 million people, making the US the seventh largest Spanish-speaking country in the world, behind Venezuela, but ahead of Chile and Cuba. About 140 US radio stations broadcast in Spanish. Hundreds more offer some Spanish programming each week. And unlike the immigrants speaking German, Lithuanian, or Polish, the Spanish speakers have not assimilated or, at least, as fast as the older immigrants learn. English newcomers arrive who cannot speak the language.

The danger is permanent ghettoization, with Spanish speakers restricted in their jobs, opportunities, and learning power. It is only a small step to a permanent underclass and political unrest. Until now, America has been

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2 Agreement (6)	8 Cleopatra snake (3)	9 Boil gently (6)	10 Tilt (6)
11 Worthless talk (4)	12 Hawaiian dance (4-4)	13 Nevertheless (6)	14 Gun noise (6)
15 Not in public (2,6)	16 Japanese wrestling (4)	17 Rock layers (6)	18 Writing fluid jar (6)
19 Pen spot (3)	20 Globe (6)	21 Over there (6)	22 Bay window (5)
23 Come what may (7)	24 Roughly (7)	25 Horrific (5)	26 Slow-moving mammal (5)
27 Actuality (7)	28	29	30

SOLUTION TO NO 962
ACROSS: 8 Venetian; 9 Rag; 10 Emulation; 11 Olfact; 13 Earthly; 16 Adult; 19 Nymph; 22 Interview; 24 God; 25 Undercurrent; 26 Fish; 27 Sting; 12 Fad; 14 Ringworm; 15 Low; 16 Amicus; 17 Unhappy; 18 Elph; 20 Magyar; 21 Hidden; 23 Rare

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Why try our patients?

The vast increase in medical compensation cases has exposed the slow and painful workings of the law. Frances Gibb looks at changes on the way

Linda Thomas went into hospital to have her tonsils out 18 days after she married. She had not unwrapped her wedding presents and expected to be out in three days.

But the operation went horrendously wrong. An anaesthetist's error led to brain haemorrhage and a heart attack and Linda, from Cardiff, then 17, was left brain-damaged with a mental age of six and confined to a wheelchair. That was in March 1976.

The tough battle for her parents for compensation, in which her father gave up his job to qualify for legal aid, ended with a £679,000 damages award last December - 10 years later.

And in March, the parents of six-year-old Caroline Turville, who had battled since their daughter's birth for compensation, won £600,000. Caroline suffered "terrible and irreversible handicaps" when lack of oxygen at her premature birth in 1979 caused severe brain damage; she is expected never to talk or walk, and has to be held by her mother every waking hour. The damages were the highest yet to be awarded by a British court in a medical negligence case and reflect a growing sense among the judiciary that the medical profession should be made to pay for its mistakes.

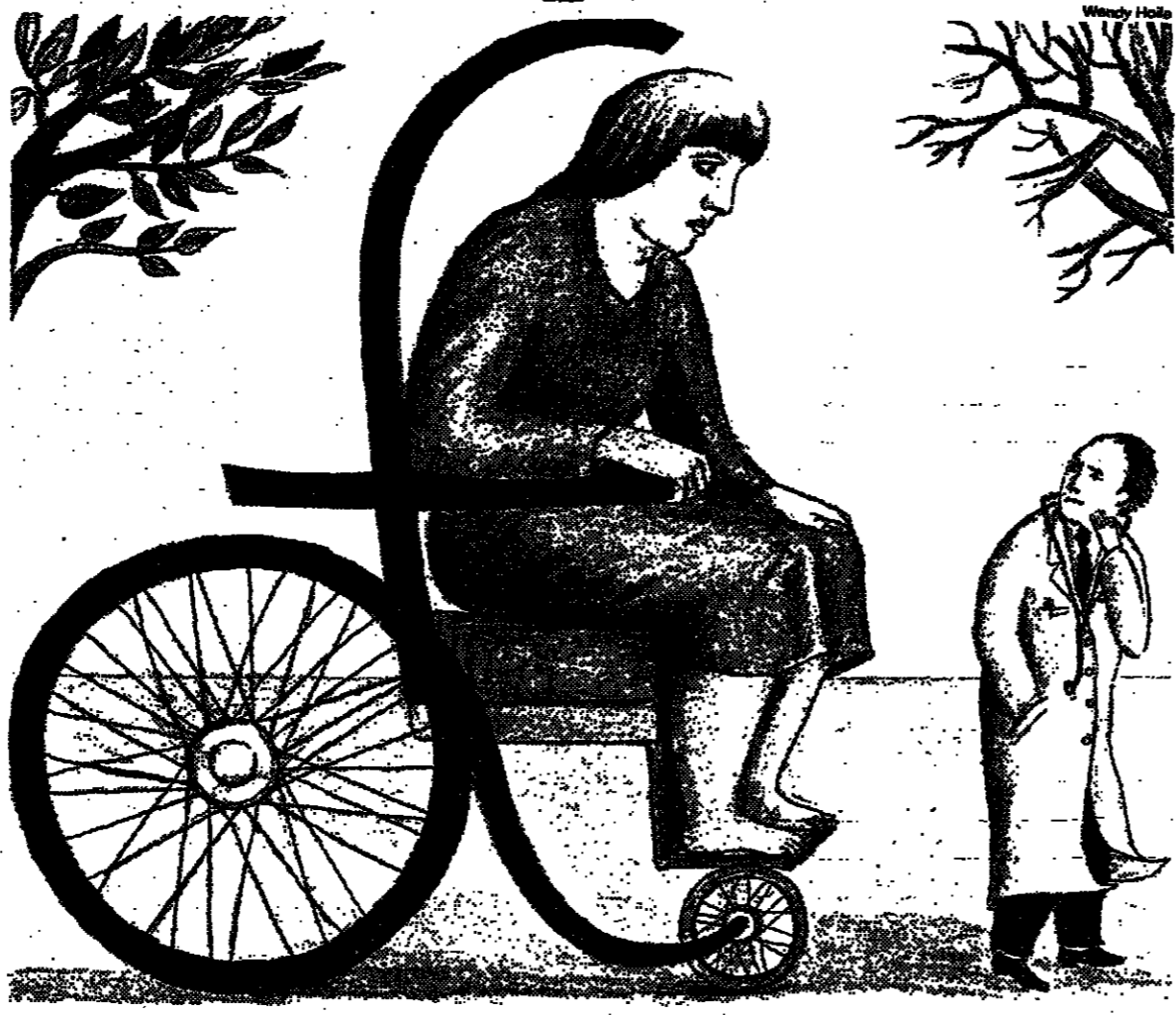
The two cases are by no means unusual: suing for damages in personal injuries cases is now one of the lengthiest - and costliest - kinds of litigation in the civil courts.

A new report from the Lord Chancellor's department indicates that High Court personal injury cases take up to six years, county court cases, with no more than £3,000 in dispute, three years or more and that it can take three years simply to get a case started. Cases which settle out of court can take just as long.

Officials also admit that costs are "disproportionately expensive". In the High Court costs can amount to £70 for every £100 of damages awarded. In the county court costs may be lower but they amount to a bigger percentage share of the damages awarded, adding up to between £125 and £175 for every £100 of compensation.

The huge costs and delays are major obstacles to obtaining compensation. Three million people are injured in accidents in England and Wales each year, but not more than 10 per cent of victims claim.

There is the problem of finding



legal and medical experts, the question of funding for those ineligible for legal aid, delays by medical authorities in disclosing the relevant records, delays caused by resistance to claims by insurance bodies, the delay caused by the need to await an accident's full effects before final compensation and finally the delay of the law itself, with its long waiting lists for hearings.

Victims are also deterred by ignorance and confusion over how to claim, by lack of a witness or evidence, and by fear of costs. "For the minority of litigants who pay their own way, as with those who are granted legal aid subject to making a contribution, high costs can generate major anxieties over a long period of time", the Lord Chancellor's department says. "For them the choice may lie between abandoning a claim, settling for a low figure, or raising funds by liquidating life-savings or disposing of the family home."

In its recent report, the verdict of the Lord Chancellor's department was blunt. As well as being inordinately expensive, the present system was "inefficient and dilatory", causing personal stress, anxiety and financial hardship to litigants and their families, they said. In short, it could not be defended.

As part of a much wider review of

the civil courts system, it has come up with radical proposals for change. They propose replacing court hearings before a judge with a system of "trial by written evidence only". The two sides would submit their papers to an adjudicator - judge, registrar, solicitor or barrister - who would make his decision on the basis of the documents, similar to the way the Criminal Injuries Board makes payments to victims of crime.

The proposal is far-reaching: with the consent of both parties, the system would be available for any personal injury case. It is also proposed that it would be compulsory for certain cases, such as road accidents and others where no more than £5,000 is at issue. If the system took on all cases now limited to the county court it would apply to two thirds of all personal injury cases. Costs would be cut to a minimum, and the waiting time between assembling a case file and the decision would be days rather than months.

For more substantial cases a "cards on the table" system requiring each side to make early and detailed disclosure of their case is proposed, as well as a strict timetable for steps in the proceedings, and a trial

hearing to cut out all but the essential issues. The problem of delay when a medical condition cannot be prognosticated should be tackled by trying the issue of liability in advance of the issue of damages, they propose.

All this would cut waiting times by encouraging earlier settlements and cutting the length of trials. The proposals, which are backed by Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, have now gone out for wide consultation.

The changes stop some way short of a no-fault compensation system first proposed by the Pearson Commission on personal injuries in 1978, and supported by the British Medical Association. One such scheme exists in New Zealand, under which the victim does not need to go to court to prove negligence: compensation is automatic if there is a clear causal link between accident and injury.

But the Government is against such a scheme, which could cost £50m a year, despite considerable support: last year a call for its introduction by Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls, was firmly rejected by Lord Hailsham. With a no-fault scheme therefore very much on ice, the present proposals could do much for the moment to remedy injustice.

A problem men should not feel complacent about

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Three quarters of women suffer at some time from the pain, irritation and vaginal discharge caused by an attack of thrush (candida albicans), and 45 per cent have had more than one episode. So it is hardly surprising that their problems receive more attention in the medical and lay press than infections in the male. But three per cent of partners of women with thrush develop an acute balanoposthitis, the male equivalent. With inflammation, itching and sometimes oozing, the diagnosis is usually obvious and treatment straightforward.

Radioactive relief

If a treatment for cancer of the prostate developed in Denmark and now being tried in three British centres - Cardiff, London and Bristol - becomes established, it may be as wise for young children to sit on their grandad's knee as it was for their elder brothers and sisters to learn Russian in Kiev. The Danes have recently been treating early cancer of the prostate by implanting up to 50 seeds of radioactive iodine in the malignant nodules. Although this renders the patient mildly radioactive for between three to six months, the very low escape of radiation is not dangerous for the patient's family as a whole, but does pose a theoretical risk for young children.

Doctors do not know why cancer of the prostate is on the increase. In America it is now the second most common cause of death from cancer in men. Treatment is difficult. Doctors like to hold hormonal treatment in reserve until there is evidence that the disease has spread, for not only does it have unpleasant side effects, but in

time it loses its efficacy. Surgery is not very successful and radical prostatectomy always produces impotence and often incontinence. Radiotherapy has been the most popular treatment; either external beam radiotherapy, which has the disadvantage of affecting the rectum as well, or by the implantation of seeds of radioactive iodine, which has until recently involved major surgery.

The Danish system of implantation using the clear picture of the prostate obtained with ultrasound, makes open surgery unnecessary. Twelve needles are inserted, under a general anaesthetic, through the skin between the patient's legs. Aided by two ultrasound probes in the rectum they are directed to the precise spot in the prostate which needs treatment. As the needles are withdrawn, the radio-iodine seeds are deposited.

Dr Elizabeth Whipp, who is treating patients in Bristol, said that it was difficult to diagnose prostate cancer in patients at an early stage when the Danish treatment was likely to be most effective - but even so she was enthusiastic about the results obtained in the small group she had treated. After the procedure they suffered no discomfort and returned home within 48 hours.

The patients all felt well and were grateful that neither their masculinity nor their potency had been lost, as would have been the case with hormone treatment.

He says that beef and lamb are excellent sources of high quality protein and makes a substantial contribution to the body's requirements of vitamins. People who are trying to reduce their fat intake need to remember that the fat in beef and mutton is highly saturated. But despite this, Dr Southgate says red meat should continue as part of our national diet, but suggests that housewives should insist on leaner cuts.

Difficult to face

In order to reach the face, the fifth cranial nerve has to twist its way through a narrow canal in the temporal bone of the skull. It is a tight fit and if the nerve swells, through injury or disease, it is damaged, sometimes irreversibly. Trauma, from a blow, mastoid infections, the herpes virus and a host of other diseases, can affect the nerve at this vulnerable point, but sudden facial paralysis usually has no obvious cause.

When medical science is uncertain, a virus or an autoimmune response is blamed. The resulting paralysis is known as Bell's palsy after Sir Charles Bell (1774-1842). It can have serious consequences as the paralysis can prevent the eyelids from closing and cause damage to the cornea. The paralysis has to be distinguished from that caused by a stroke or other intracranial lesion. When due to a stroke, the muscles of the forehead, controlled by both sides of the brain, are spared. In Bell's palsy the forehead is also paralysed.

The outcome tends to depend on the degree of initial paralysis; if it is incomplete, a full and quick recovery can be expected. If it is severe, electrical tests may help to distinguish those who will do well, for if the nerve retains the ability to react to electrical stimulation there is a 90 per cent chance of recovery; if not, only 20 per cent.

Treatment is designed to reduce pressure on the nerve in the canal. But the results of surgery have been disappointing, although very heavy doses of steroids for 14 days have proved more effective, providing that the course is started immediately.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

HOW LAWYERS DEAL WITH FAMILIES IN DISTRESS

George Carman QC, who represented Caroline Turville, is one of the country's most eminent lawyers. "There is no rigid scale of damages", he says. "There are recognized brackets for conventional awards but at the end of the day it becomes ultimately a matter for judicial discretion."



George Carman: won £600,000 for Caroline Turville

"But the main elements of damages are not usually as compensations for pain and suffering and loss of life but more often for the cost of caring for the severely disabled and, of course, for their total loss of earning capacity."

"In the case of death, damages are usually very much more reduced than in the case of a prolonged and totally shattered life where the victim will live for many years."

In assessing damages, the court begins by awarding a figure for "pain and suffering and loss of amenity of life" up to a ceiling of around £25,000. It then estimates the loss of earning capacity based on his or her existence and potential skills, age and life expectancy.

Finally, the cost of skilled nursing care for the rest of his or her natural lifespan is worked out. "When we are talking about 24-hour nursing on a seven-days-a-week basis in a domestic context for perhaps 50 years or more of life, we are talking of an enormous sum which clearly can be four or five times more than the figure for pain and suffering," Carman says.

"It would certainly not be unusual these days in a case in which someone is rendered totally helpless at a very young age to see the cost of care evaluated as something in the order of £300,000 to £400,000."

Yet even that amount is derisory when compared to settlements made by American courts, where jury awards average \$1 million a case and lawyers, operating on a fee basis by which they can keep up to 50 per cent of the award.

But the American system has brought about a crisis in the medical profession, with doctors having to pay up to \$100,000 a year in insurance to protect themselves against malpractice claims and frequently resorting to defensive medicine in which the patient's interests may not always be their primary concern.

'The system fosters great bitterness and despair'

against them", says Carman. But he admits that "there is always a danger that litigation can destroy confidence in the medical profession and it is important that society keeps the balance between preserving that confidence and, at the same time, allowing people who have genuine - and I stress genuine - grievances to bring them efficiently and without delay before the courts for compensation."

In Britain, the defendants in such cases are normally the area health authorities, which pays any damages out of its National Health budget allocation and/or the consultant who by virtue of his National Health service contract has to be professionally indemnified against medical negligence claims.

"We are certainly seeing an increase in the numbers of complaints and my hunch is that they are going to continue increasing," says Dr R. N. Palmer, deputy secretary of the Medical Protection Society, one of the main protection groups.

"The profession is worried about the alarming increases in the awards of damages that in the long run come out of their pockets. The fact is that it only happens to the tiniest proportion of the total number of doctors but the public have got unrealistic expectations as a result of what they read in the newspapers and see on television."

Carman feels that much could be done to improve communication between the

medical profession and patients who suffer from its mistakes. "One of the shortcomings of our present system is that certain health authorities practice defensive litigation and it is unfortunate that fuller and more detailed explanations are not given to people who have a medical misfortune - which may or may not give rise to a claim of negligence."

"It fosters great bitterness and despair among victims and their relatives whereas more sympathetic communication at the highest level in the early stages would often heal the wounds and prevent acrimonious litigation."

In a climate of increasing economic pressure within the NHS, and growing expectations among the public of medical technology's ability to cure everything, it is inevitable that medical malpractice claims should flourish.

"Obviously the primary motive of litigants is compensation", says Carman, "but I suppose there may be a secondary motive of guilt in the case of parents or relatives who perhaps feel they have not done enough for the victim or didn't take enough care or make enough enquiries."

"But an award of damages by the court in tragic cases of personal injuries is, at best, always an imperfect solution. It does not provide true compensation, nor does it set out to do so. It does not heal wounds or make the patient better. And in cases of death one can understand that the bereaved's relatives may find litigation distasteful. However, it is often embarked upon because of the financial dependency of others upon the deceased."

Even so, he stresses that "the law and medicine are in no way set on a collision course, although, inevitably, the role of medicine and the practice of medicine has to be ultimately under the supervision of the law."

"Because of the very high ethical standards governing medicine in this country, the courts are content to leave very considerable discretion to the judgment of individual doctors."

"But at the end of the day, for civil and criminal law, the courts have to exercise a monitoring role."

Sally Brompton
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FIRST PERSON

David Peterson

On the morning of July 3, my wife and I will arrive at Gatwick Airport. We will collect our hired car and drive to a pub in Hampshire. There we will meet a friend of ours and his family. It will be their first trip, our fifth. We are all American citizens.

Rambo may be afraid to cross the Atlantic, but we seven are not. I write to tell you that, and also to try to explain the behaviour of some of my countrymen. We have a saying: "Don't believe everything you read in the papers". As a journalist, I would put it somewhat differently. Journalists exaggerate. Not deliberately, in most cases; rather, they select the most vivid examples and the effect is exaggeration.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans will still be travelling to Britain this year, but what of the others? Isn't it hypocritical of them to cheer the bombing of Libya, then leave the resulting risk to be borne by a loyal ally?

It has been said that given the rate of violent crime in the US, Americans would do well to escape to Britain. The fact is, the attitude toward terrorism in Europe of Americans who are ignorant of Europe is akin to the attitude toward crime in America of European ignorant of America.

Terrorism has been a problem in Europe for many years, making many Americans afraid to travel. Some Britons have long been afraid to travel to New York City. The problem in both cases is this: When what you know about the unknown centres on occasional bloody tragedies, you begin to think them the stuff of everyday life. A New Yorker might well be safer in terrorist-tense Europe than on West 57th Street.

Americans like and admire the British. The American tourist is in fact the sort of American most sensitive to the fears and desires of Europeans; most likely to speak up for them at home; most eager to get past the primitive impressions in the media. Some of us may seem irrational, but we mean well. And we will be back.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Renewed interest

Two months after Barclays Bank announced fresh measures to scale down its South African investments...

The cautionary sign that greeted Ian Botham when he arrived at Lord's yesterday to face charges that he had placed the game in disrepute.



Fashion aid

Sarah Ferguson appeared on our front page on Wednesday wearing a delightful floral silk afternoon dress for her flight to the Caribbean...

Oh, brother

As the BBC prepares to reel from a new book on its travails, I can offer a crumb of comfort. While author Michael Leapman was uncovering the corporation's gaffes for The Last Days of the Beeb...

Raw deal

Artist Martin Wiener is feeling vindicated. A year ago a dealer who had commissioned an erotic print from him for an art fair at Olympia refused to hang it because it depicted a nude male wading waist-deep in transparent and fish-infested water...



So much for 'No election until 1988...'

Upstaged

More double-think from the International Festival of Theatre in Baltimore. Maryland, which has excluded the National Theatre's production of Animal Farm from next month's official programme...

Dead bat

My cricket story runs and runs. The first stroke, you remember, was played on this very pitch on Tuesday when I took issue with Wisden for describing an innings foreclosed by death at the Lord's wicket in 1942 as '29 not out'...

PHS

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

The hateful shame of pornography

I think I had better explain (m'lud) what I am doing with a pile of American pornographic magazines. I brought them back for a friend (yes, m'lud, I know that's what they all say) who needed them as research material for a forthcoming book (yes, m'lud, I know that's what they all say)...

Mind: I was breaking no law (yes, m'lud...). The magazines are certainly pornographic, but similar things are available, unprosecuted, in any of our cities, and they are not prosecuted because the likelihood of conviction is so slight that the authorities ignore them...

Only, you see, I felt it incumbent upon me (on the ground that all experience is valuable) to look through the magazines before handing them over, and I have to say that by the time I had finished doing so, my liberal views on matters of this kind had taken a relentless, powerful and unexpected battering.

First, let me get the most obvious point out of the way. I have never in my life had an experience so unerotic; these magazines seem to me so entirely anaphrodisiac that they might have been designed to foment an outbreak of fanatical celibacy. If they seem so to me, they must presumably seem so to others too, but here fallacy rears its head. I had no prior idea of what the magazines contained (I have never been interested in pornography, and cannot recall even leafing through such material), and have no intention of ever opening another, yet they are clearly sold in huge numbers, and if they are not sold to men like me, then there are men, and very many of them, who do find them arousing. And if that is so - and it must be, else how could they exist? - our world is in more trouble than I had known.

For throughout the magazines, photographs and text alike have one theme only, one attitude only, one lesson only, one invitation only. It is that women are things, objects, receptacles, instruments; that their nature is passive, insensate, usable, empty; that they exist to comply, offer, submit, serve.

I must particularize; the squeamish should skip. In the photographs, the characteristic pose - there are at least a dozen such in every one of the magazines - is of the woman fondling herself. In almost as many, though the same thing is happening, this is being done by others, in a significant proportion by other women.

There are, obviously, many pictures of coition, some of them in multiple forms; in all, the women are portrayed as no more than an adjunct to the men's activity. Most faces are contorted, presumably the photographer and the models wanted to convey sexual pleasure, but to my eye they seem mostly to be registering boredom. Some of the faces are beautiful, some hideous; very few show any sign of feeling or thought, indeed of any capacity for either. More breasts are sagging than not.

The words that separate the photographs are of a monotony

that is scarcely to be believed; however the theme is introduced, whatever the background, whichever form of sexuality is concerned, whether the article is entitled 'Confessions of a teenage lesbian' or 'Let's do it in the sand', the result is the same: a portrayal of a woman as nothing but a willing orifice, her world reduced to the filling of it.

Perhaps the most significant lines in all this collection are in a letter which purports to come from a man in prison awaiting execution. It reads: 'I want to say you've got the best mag I ever laid my eyes on and, to show my appreciation, I'm going to walk to the gas chamber with a copy of it and rule all the ladies in hell!'

Now, you will notice that I have not used any such words as 'dirty', 'filth', 'obscene'. Nor do I intend to; I am not in the same business as Lord Longford or Mrs Whitehouse, and I do not believe that what disgusts me should be abolished or banned, because I do not presume to believe that my response to such material is the only possible one, or for that matter that banning is of any use in this field. On the other hand, I have never been greatly impressed by the defence of pornography through the argument from catharsis, and I am very considerably less impressed by it now; the familiar - too familiar - claim that this material is nothing more than a masturbatory aid for men with problems about relationships cannot be disproved by my feeling that it is wholly repellent rather than inviting, because, as I have said, the existence of the magazines (and in such numbers, incidentally I could have made half a dozen entirely

different selections) shows that many men must be stimulated by it. But stimulation, like peace, is indivisible; the man on Death Row planned to die with a copy of Hustler in his hand, but he also planned to 'rule all the ladies in hell' afterwards.

I do not know, and nor does anybody else, whether, and if so to what extent, material of this kind tends to reinforce feelings or disperse them. The imitative effect, if any, can hardly be very straightforward; very few unhappy men in dirty macintoshes would be able to afford the settings in which the models are mostly portrayed (though a closer look makes clear that the lush surroundings are essentially cheapjack, and the level of sophistication pitifully low), and fewer still to match the physical agility demanded without running the risk of a slipped disc or a hernia. But that is, perhaps, the point. For if you take away the surface impression of the pictures, and the relentless throbbing and shoving of the words, you are left with a residue that, even if it has no lasting effect on the readers, is unmistakably composed of a deep, inevitably aggressive, desire to degrade woman. Not women, let alone beautiful women or ugly ones, ready ones or reluctant ones, feminine ones or feminist ones, but the very essence and nature of womankind. I do not believe it is possible for a man, whether a detached intellectual, an homme moyen sensuel, a lecher or a moron, to read through this material and not feel immersed in the hatred of the female sex that it exudes. A man may feel it, as I did, with horror, or with satisfaction, or with lust; but one who claims



The Descent of Man

that it isn't there is deceiving himself.

The Labour Party's new Consumers' Charter includes a promise to restrict or even ban advertising which relies on the 'degrading' portrayal of women. You wouldn't think that even the Labour Party could get something as wrong as that: the whole point of the advertisements that are denounced is precisely that they do not degrade women, they falsely and impossibly glamorize them. Women in advertisements are always beautiful, and they are seen lying in luxury on sunny beaches, or reclining on the bonnets of very expensive motor-cars, or sipping exciting drinks in the company of handsome and well-dressed men, or sweeping into stately homes in beautiful gowns. I don't know whether the Labour Party's promise is to be taken seriously (I imagine not), but if they suppose that advertisers could use Miss Frances Morell to sell their products, they are greatly mistaken.

Now the Page Three girls are the same, mutatis mutandis, as the girls in the advertisements. So far from being portrayed as the degraded, infinitely exploitable, invariably available creatures of the pornographer, they are all romantic princesses, fairy creatures whom nobody has ever met in real life and who would crumble into powder at a touch. Of course, those Members of Parliament (almost all Tories) who sniggered and winked and licked their lips and belched when Mrs Clare Short introduced her Bill to ban Page Three are so many pigs, and displayed all the characteristic signs of the half-man who needs to convince himself of his sexual prowess because he fears that he cannot convince anybody else. But they did not prove that Mrs Short was right.

And yet I have to admit that I am not certain she was wrong. I think she was, because the distinction between the breasts on Page Three and those in Penthouse seems clear to me. There is a clue in the fact that the Page Three ones, and the ones in the advertisements, frequently raise a smile - a happy smile, not a contemptuous one - in the men who look at them, and the girls themselves are portrayed smiling almost without exception. But one could raise any kind of smile in contemplating the pornographer's women, and in the 450 pages of the stuff that I have waded through, I could find only two or three smiling faces among many hundreds. Pornography, it seems, is no laughing matter.

But I do not know, I do not know what causes violence against women, contempt for women, indifference to the feelings or aspirations of women. I do know that the pornography I have so recently studied, whether it does harm or not, shames our world, not for the explicitness of its sexual matter but for its attitude to women. The need for such material betokens a desperate emptiness in the men who buy it, the provision of it a no less desperate deadness of feeling in those who sell. Such desperation, whatever it may issue in, cannot be healthy, cannot be on the side of life. Perhaps Blake was wrong; it is not the harlot's cry that will weave old England's winding-sheet, but the pornographer's. For my part, I can only conclude by saying that will be a very long time before I can shake off the feeling that in examining those magazines I had peered into a sulphurous abyss, and it may be even longer before I can look at Page Three with the same eyes as before I did so.

David Watt

Nothing to fear but fear itself

Having been in Italy last weekend, trying not to look too Anglo-Saxon and observing the languid security arrangements at Rome airport with a nervous eye, I missed the clips from the Prime Minister's impassioned plea to the Americans to come and spend their money in Britain. I do not blame her for trying. The trouble is that I cannot believe her approach will have had the slightest effect: she was pulling at the wrong strings.

People are very odd indeed about risk. Most normal, rational Americans, of whom we may assume there are proportionately (almost) as many as normal rational Europeans, know perfectly well that it is more dangerous to venture on to the Los Angeles Expressway or go round the corner for a newspaper in New York than it is to take a trip to Europe this year.

Large numbers of Americans continue to live close to nuclear power stations similar to the one on Three Mile Island that nearly killed thousands a few years ago, or potentially lethal chemical plants owned and operated by the company that permitted the Bhopal disaster to occur. Yet even they presumably prefer to take the slight risk of staying at home rather than the even slighter risk of going abroad.

The reasons for this curious result include some rational factors that don't have anything to do with risk, notably the sharp fall in the value of the dollar, but the main cause is the fact - common to all human beings, American, European and Hottentot - that we do not normally weigh up risks at all, but merely make an intuitive judgement based on how frightened we are. Fear is a product of the imagination. And the things we fear most are those on which the imagination has most room to work - that is, those about which we know least.

An event calculated to produce a really good attack of panic should have at least two and preferably all five of the following characteristics. It must be (a) recently shown to be possible; (b) sudden, dramatic and arbitrary; (c) remote from normal experience; (d) mysterious in its causation; and (e) personally calamitous if it comes about.

The reason why the last motorway pile-up we witnessed and the (rationally) quite alarming road accident statistics do not keep us off the road is that a car crash does not meet any of these conditions, except perhaps the first. When we hear in our mind's ear the crunch of bones but the imagination is soothed by several other thoughts. We think we know the causes of motor smash-ups and believe (to some extent wrongly) that our own skill and care will always prevent it happening to us. We tell ourselves that even if there is trouble, it won't be like an air crash; we can come out alive.

Contrast this with the nuclear and terrorism scares. In the first we had a spectacular event to set people thinking and consequences utterly strange and science-fictional. A deathly 'influence' that nobody can see and whose consequences are shrouded in mystery and ignorance steals darkly across the face of Europe. Who knows where it will stop or how many generations may be poisoned?

As for terrorism, the case is more complicated. For Europeans it is not exactly comfortable, but they have seen it before and have had time to assess the real risks at first hand. The American imagination, on the other hand, having little or no experience to guide it, has transformed Europe into an alien and monstrous jungle in which every dark-skinned waiter may be a terrorist and every suitcase a bomb.

This is a familiar phenomenon. In the 1960s, for example, British sociologists found that fear and hatred of coloured immigrants was often greatest in those parts of the country where no black had, or was likely to, set foot. Nevertheless, it presents a deep-seated problem that cannot be disposed of by a quick burst from Mrs Thatcher's laser and bland reassurances from the Central Electricity Generating Board.

What else can they do, though? The force of this question is often overlooked, especially by the media which have a vested interest in denouncing humbug and exposing 'cover-ups'. The 'authorities' in any crisis are quite often in the genuine dilemma that if they tell the whole truth to a public which is capable of being as daft as the Americans are, now being, they will merely increase panic.

The Ukrainian authorities were grossly negligent in not evacuating the immediate neighbourhood of Chernobyl for 48 hours after the accident, but they are doubtless congratulating themselves for not having set off a mass exodus from Kiev by revealing the full extent of the danger straight away.

The reality is that when such crises arise governments are under enormous practical pressure to damp down the immediate conflagration by starving people's fears of fuel. Where they are much more at fault is in ducking the responsibility of taking the slow, long-term steps necessary to fill the knowledge vacuum with facts rather than fears.

When they do so, as in the case of AIDS, the results are remarkable. When they obfuscate over many years, as the CEBG has done, or fill up their people's heads with self-serving rubbish as President Reagan has done over terrorism, they must expect the responses foretold by Francis Bacon: 'Men fear death as children fear to go to the dark; and as that natural fear in children is increased with tales, so is the other.'

moreover... Miles Kington

Sick as a parrot on the day, Brian

As World Cup excitement builds to a dizzying height of tension and excitement in the soccer-mad nation that is modern Mexico (writes our Football Correspondent, René McGriff), astonishing news has just come through that 93 per cent of the world couldn't care less. Yes, 93 per cent of the world's population is either starving or just praying that the World Cup will be over as soon as possible! As this goes entirely counter to what we have been taught to believe about football, I asked Portugal's Vice-Supremo, Alberto de Robzon, for his comments.

'I am not surprised, Brian,' he told me. 'Ninety-three per cent of my team is not interested either. All they want is more money and free seats for the girlfriends. Frankly, I don't think we have a chance unless we get 11 new players - or they get 11 new girlfriends. Or maybe the girlfriends will bring their own seats. We are most afraid of Scotland.'

If 93 per cent of the world couldn't care less about the World Cup, this certainly doesn't apply to the world's scientists (writes our Seismology Correspondent, George Riff). 93 per cent of whom are convinced that a major earthquake could happen in Mexico during the World Cup, and very possibly actually during a match. I asked West German Vice-Supremo Erik von Robsdohn how much he feared a disastrous quake situation.

'Nicht at all, Brian,' he told me. 'We have instructed our team that if a great chasm opens up during the game in the ground, and the terraces fall, killing thousands, we must immediately play defensively, bringing E. M. Vorster back on the right and D. H. Lorenz back on the left. Also, they are not to fall into the holes. We fear nothing. Except maybe Scotland.'

Luckily, if an earthquake does occur during a game, then all players will be out in the open and it will only be the crowd which is affected. But in the light of a recent poll showing that over 100 per cent of women in the world are sickened by the prospect of the World Cup (continues our Fashion Correspondent, Drusilla Bonquet), I asked the wife of the Italian Vice-Supremo, Azma Robsonioni, just

how she evaluated the man teams, fashionable.

'Well, Brian carissima,' she crooned. 'I just love your English shirts with the designer's name all over them - is it Mitsubishi, something like that? I adore the simple, ankle-length robes of the Moroccan team, so billowing and yet so cool in this terrific heat. Also I like the bandoliers of the Bulgarian team and the underwear of the Canadians, with washing instructions in both French and English, and I am just crazy about the shirts of the Russians which, if reversed, read, 'Help, I wish to defect' - no, I am just joking! Only Scotland do I fear.'

Another point of interest for those who can't stand football (writes our Music Critic, Jeremy Quiff) is the variety of records put out by the different cup squads. They range from Iraq's fighting little 45, 'We are Going to Grind Khomeini's Face in the Mud and Possibly Get to the Quarter-Finals As Well', to a catchy little number from Bulgaria, 'All the Turkish Players in Our Team Have Changed Their Name Voluntarily. Thank You.' I asked Luis Robison, Vice-Supremo of Argentina's much-fancied choral squad, to comment on other footballing chart hopefuls.

'Well, Brian hombre,' he murmured. 'I do not think we have much to fear from the Germans 'Ra Ra Ra', the English 'Here We Go, Here We Go', or indeed the Danish 'Excuse Me, Please. Is This the Way to Mexico?' I am impressed by the thoughtful French ditty, 'Si Tu m'Aimeras Vraiment, Tu Me Préféreras Ta Télévision Pour la Durée de la Coupe Mondiale. Ah, Merci, Chérie, but I find the most fearsome threat in Scotland's contribution, 'Ah'm Goin' tae Walk All Over Ye Till Your Teeth Pop Out like Grape Pips.'

And there's plenty else to enjoy here in Mexico, even if you don't like football (concludes our Sun-dries Expert, Roger Theasaurus). Did you know that in this very Catholic country, all the main stadium scoreboards are powered by more than 50,000 candles? And that any member of the English squad caught with a photograph of Ian Botham is liable to instant dismissal? And did you know that everybody is afraid of the Scottish fans, and nobody of the Scottish team?

Sniping, oui; but a shoot-out, non

Diana Geddes assesses the growing strains of the Mitterrand-Chirac 'cohabitation'

Paris 'Cohabitation is the opposite of a Western: it is the first who draws who loses,' Jean-Claude Gaudin, leader of the centre-right UDF party in the National Assembly, warned this week as the first strains appeared in what so far has been a remarkably harmonious period of coexistence between President Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac, the prime minister.

The legitimist French do not like political upheavals. Many were greatly worried about France entering the uncharted waters of political cohabitation between a socialist president and a right-wing government after Chirac won the parliamentary elections on March 16. Their relief, and indeed gratitude, that the much-predicted crisis has not (yet) materialized has been translated into dramatic boosts in the popularity ratings of both Mitterrand and Chirac.

The latest polls show that cohabitation is generally considered a good thing, and an overwhelming majority of Frenchmen now hope Mitterrand will remain in office until his seven-year mandate comes to a natural end in 1988. Both he and Chirac know that the man who is held responsible for bringing cohabitation to a premature end would not be thanked by the electorate.

Anything as dramatic as a shoot-out may never happen. The game of politics, especially when played by someone as astute as Mitterrand, is a subtle one, involving finely-tuned tactical manoeuvres and carefully-placed tripwires in a constant attempt to wrong-foot your opponent.

Until now, there has been general surprise that the cohabitation experiment has been working so smoothly. Mitterrand knows how to bide his time, and for the moment he is simply waiting and watching, quietly putting down markers of his disapproval of certain government decisions, while not actively interfering with day-to-day business. He thus continues to benefit from the prestige of his office

without bearing any opprobrium for the government's mistakes. During his traditional 'pilgrimage' to the top of the Solotruck in Burgundy on Ascension Sunday, Mitterrand claimed he had no intention of conducting a guerrilla war against the government. But it is difficult to see how else his sniping at the government over the past few weeks could be viewed.

He has expressed his opposition to a whole series of government plans, including privatization, easing restrictions on redundancies, reducing autonomy for New Caledonia, and using decrees to determine new constituency boundaries.

Some right-wing MPs have begun wondering out loud how much longer the president's sniping can be allowed to continue before it begins to do actual harm to the government.

Pierre Messmer, former Gaullist prime minister and now leader of the RPR group, called upon Mitterrand on Tuesday to stop playing a 'double game' and to choose between the role of 'umpire', which he had claimed to be the president's legitimate function, and that of a 'political militant'.

The provocation is not all one-sided, however. Although Chirac appears to have been as scrupulous as Mitterrand in observing the letter of the constitution, he seems increasingly in danger of *lese-majesté*: overstepping the line defining the legitimate exercise of his prime ministerial powers and encroaching more and more openly into the field of foreign policy and defence.

These are matters over which Mitterrand has admitted he does not have absolute power, but in which he nevertheless considers he has a right to take the lead. In that respect, the Tokyo economic summit was a minor

victory for Mitterrand. Chirac established his right to participate in decision-making on foreign policy by going to Tokyo. It was the first time Mitterrand had been accompanied by his prime minister at such a summit. Yet Mitterrand emerged clearly as France's chief spokesman.

Chirac will accompany the president again to the EEC summit at the Hague next month, for example, though probably not on Mitterrand's more purely ceremonial visits to New York and Moscow in early July.

Chirac appeared to go beyond what was constitutionally correct when he spoke at length at a diplomatic press lunch in Paris last week, marking slight but significant shifts in the new government's policy on a whole range of foreign policy issues: less antagonism toward South Africa; closer relations with Iran and Syria; no aid for Nicaragua or Cuba; a return to greater emphasis on francophone Africa in France's relations with the Third World.

Some of those shifts may have been discussed and even agreed with Mitterrand, but it was Chirac who appeared to be taking the initiative.

In this cohabitation war, the constitution provides Mitterrand with three potential weapons: the power to dissolve parliament, to organize a referendum or to resign and call a presidential election.

Mitterrand has himself dismissed the first two as being ineffective at present. New parliamentary elections would be by no means certain to restore the socialist majority that he lost in March; while a 'yes' vote on a referendum on a popular issue such as reducing the presidential mandate to five years would not guarantee a victory for the socialist presidential candidate.

So there remains the option of an early presidential election. As

Mitterrand has pointed out, he alone can decide when and if that will be. Some political commentators are already talking of the late autumn as a possibility, when the 1987 budget - with its proposed cuts of 40 billion francs (£3.7 billion) in government spending, will be under debate in parliament, and when the new government will start being judged on what are not expected to be good economic results.

After a period of relative industrial calm under the socialists, with the lowest number of days lost through strikes last year since 1946, there are signs that the unions are becoming restless.

A pay freeze for public-sector employees, coupled with the lifting of controls on redundancies and the Chirac government's plans for privatization, have angered the unions. The hefty spending cuts are sure to provoke a further outcry. So will plans to cut the real value of pensions.

Economic forecasts predict a further 200,000 unemployed by the end of the year. Despite the fall in oil prices and the dollar, the trade deficit is expected to remain obstinately high, and there is no sign yet of the promised pick-up in business confidence and investment.

The government is now busy rushing through legislation in an attempt to build up a record of electoral promises respected, in case Mitterrand does decide to call a snap election. It is by no means certain he will want to do so.

Shortly before the elections, he told journalists: 'The only thing that is certain in the coming two years is that I will be president of the republic.' On another occasion, he expressed the hope that one of the great achievements of his presidency would be 'the establishment of a democracy sufficiently solid so that we can have a change of government without problems, as in Britain or Germany'. Perhaps an extended period of relatively peaceful cohabitation is the only way to prove that is possible.

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Spy chiefs meet in secret to revive the KGB

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

A sweeping review of the activities of the KGB took place during a secret two-day conference, attended by Mr Gorbachov, at an undisclosed venue here earlier this week.

Brief reports of the staging of the conference of leaders of the shadowy organization, believed to embrace about 700,000 agents, were given prominence in yesterday's official press. But little was released about the content of the unprecedented meeting.

The ranks of the KGB have escaped many of the purges conducted elsewhere in the Soviet bureaucracy since Mr Gorbachov came to power in March 1985 and Western diplomatic sources said it was believed that the conference contained calls for more streamlining and efficiency.

Among those who addressed what one diplomat described as "probably the largest single gathering of the heads of the Soviet Union's secret community" was Mr Viktor Chebrikov, chief of the KGB and a full member of the Politburo.

A close ally of Mr Gorbachov and one of those who helped him to power, he hinted at shortcomings within the organization when he addressed the watershed 27th congress of the Communist Party earlier this year. He said then that more work was needed to ensure that all KGB members were politically

steadfast, principled, truthful and self-critical.

Far from diminishing under Mr Gorbachov, the internal grip exercised by the KGB appears to have expanded, although in keeping with the modernization of the Communist state, its operatives attempt to demonstrate a little more subtlety than in the past.

A former KGB official was recently appointed to take overall control of Soviet radio and television.

The brief Tass report of the previously secret gathering stated baldly that the conference "defined measures further to improve the activities of the KGB agencies and forces". It also said that the meeting in Moscow had been convened to assess decisions taken at the party congress where Mr Chebrikov made a significant speech.

He gave a warning of efforts of the Western intelligence services to subvert the state by seeking out "social misfits" and trying to suborn officials into giving away state secrets.

"They are straining after our political, military, economic and scientific secrets," he said. Western intelligence experts, who were intrigued by the news of the Moscow gathering, saw it as the same type of exercise as last week's two-day conference reviewing the future of Soviet foreign policy in the Gorbachov era.

Argentina ship protest

Continued from page 1

arrangements with Argentina. Britain and Argentina have agreed to let the Rome-based Food and Agricultural Organisation try to devise an international arrangement to control fishing in the rich waters around the Falkland Islands.

One thing which the Argentinians and the Falkland Islanders have in common is a shared concern that the fishing stocks of the South Atlantic are being decimated.

● **BUENOS AIRES:** Argentine authorities maintained silence yesterday morning as high-level meetings were held in the foreign ministry over the sinking of a Taiwanese fishing vessel (A Correspondent writes).

● **TAIPEI:** Taiwan will demand compensation from Argentina for attacking a Taiwanese trawler off the Falkland Islands. One sailor was killed and another reported missing, a Taiwan fisheries official said yesterday (AP reports).

Leading article, page 13

Winged salute to airfield's history



Retired Squadron Leader Ray Hanna flying a Spitfire 6 ft off the ground at RAF Manston yesterday. Former station commanders, including Air Marshal Sir Richard Jordan (second left, below), watch with the CO, Wing Commander Tom Hindmarsh (third left). (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Seventeen of the 20 surviving commanding officers of RAF Manston gathered at the airfield in Ramsgate, Kent, yesterday to celebrate its 70th anniversary.

The day's events included a flypast and a display by a Spitfire and a Mustang.

Wing Commander Tom Hindmarsh, the present commander, said it was the most bombed airfield in the Second World War and the only station to have been in every operational command.



THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince and Princess of Wales visit Leicester; they open the Hosteria Hospice, Groby Rd, 11.30; and the British Rail Travel Centre, Leicester Station, 1.45; The Prince of Wales, Royal Patron, The Abbeyfield Society, visits the Abbeyfield Homes, 33 Church Hill, Birstall, 2.45.

Princess Michael of Kent attends the International Dressage Championships, Goodwood, 12 noon.

New exhibitions

Charles Hamilton Sorley: Manuscripts, portraits and First World War memorabilia; The Central Library, 7 Lion Yard, Cambridge; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 9.30 to 5 (ends June 14).

Work by Edmund Blampied; Guernsey Museum and Art Gallery, Candie Gardens, St Peter Port, Guernsey; Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5.30 (ends June 23).

Exhibitions in progress

Secular or Sacred: domestic silver in Hampshire Churches, 1540-1840; Winchester Cathedral Treasury; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30 (ends September 21).

The Buttonhook Society: Rosalie House, Mount Rd, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 14).

Paintings by Anthony Bell and Naomi Siderin; ceramics by Norman Graves; Linton Court Gallery, Duke St, Seaford, Tues, Fri and Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 15).

Paintings by Nigel Ashcroft; ceramics by Geoffrey Fuller and

Eleph Owen; glass by Tessa Clegg; Long Street Gallery, 50 Long St, Tebury; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5.30, Thurs 10 to 1 (ends June 14).

Craft works by The Textiles Group of Cam North; Coast House Gallery, Gawthorpe Hall, Padiham, Nr Burnley; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 1).

Astronomical exhibition: (1) The history of the telescope from the seventeenth century to the present; (2) Halley's Comet; (3) Modern astronomy including mysterious black holes; Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux Castle, Hailsham; Mon to Sun 10.30 to 4.30 (ends Sept 30).

Last chance to see

Work by the Heggtist Group of Artists; Regent Centre, High St, Christchurch, Dorset, 10.30 to 10.

Paintings by Robert Jenkins; The Great Gallery, 16 Lloyd St, Manchester, 9.30 to 5.30.

Taunton Cider Mugs; Cotswold Countryside Collection, Northleach, 10 to 5.30.

Craft Masters: three attitudes to contemporary craft; Peterborough Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, 10 to 5.

New work by Charles Oakley; Arts Council Gallery, Bedford St, Belfast, 10 to 6.

Food prices

Billingsgate market was snowed under with supplies of wild and farm salmon and rainbow trout this week and retail prices should be down 10-20 per cent. Tuna, cod and large John Dory were also plentiful. Although fish supplies throughout the country are generally better, shoppers are advised to check best buys locally.

All home produced lamb prices are down this week by between 1 lb and 7p a lb. New Zealand lamb prices are unchanged.

Good offers available this week are: Salsbury, whole leg of home produced lamb £2.18 a lb and 30p a lb off all shoulder cuts and chops; Tesco: pork chops £1.22 a lb, beef topside and silveride £1.86 a lb; Finesse: new season home produced lamb leg joints £1.99 a lb.

Galia melons from Carmel and Spain range from 65p to £1 each; 12-22p a lb. English asparagus £1.00-£2.00 a bunch, loose 50p-£1.20. Strawberries 35-55p a half pound punnet, bananas 35-50p a lb, Cape granny smith and golden delicious apples 30-42p a lb, conference pears 30-48p a lb, oranges 16-28p each and lemons 6-18p each are all good buys.

Imported new potatoes are a welcome sight: Jersey Royals from 40-50p a lb, Majorcan 20-24p, and Spanish 18-22p a lb. English asparagus £1.00-£2.00 a pound bundle, loose 50p-£1.20. Courgettes at 50-65p a lb, spring beans 18-25p, spring cabbage 25-35p and onions are all good buys.

There is a good choice of lettuce with romaine, iceberg, cos, crisp and webbs all reasonably priced. Large juicy cucumbers 35-50p each, home grown spring onions 20-25p a bunch, watercress 25-35p a bunch and hot house tomatoes 50-55p a lb.

Top Films

The top box-office films in London:

1 (-) Down and Out in Beverly Hills

2 (1) The Jewel of the Nile

3 (2) 9½ Weeks

4 (-) A View with a View

5 (4) Jagged Edge

6 (5) Out of Africa

7 (-) Biggles

8 (1) The Hitcher

9 (8) Caravaggio

10 (10) Clockwork

The top films in the provinces:

1 The Jewel of the Nile

2 Jagged Edge

3 Out of Africa

4 The Hitcher

5 Spies Like Us

Supplied by Screen International

Weather forecast

A weak trough of low pressure approaching Ireland from the W is expected to reach Wales and N England late in the day.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N, NW England, East Angles, Midlands, Channel Islands: Bright periods and isolated showers; light or moderate SW; max temp 15C (59F) a little below normal.

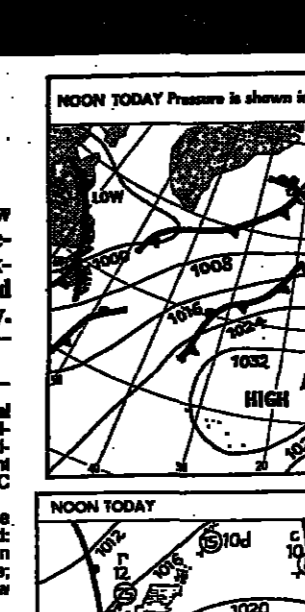
SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Rather cloudy, perhaps some rain in places; wind SW light or moderate; max temp 14C (57F) a little below normal.

Dumfries, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Rather cloudy with occasional rain; wind SW, moderate; max temp 14C (57F) near normal temperatures.

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain and hill fog; wind SW, moderate; max temp 12C (54F).

Ceann, SW, NW Scotland: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain; wind SW moderate or fresh; max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Continuing unsettled with bright periods and also outbreaks of rain mainly in the NW. Temperatures near or a little above normal. It will be rather cool generally.



High Tides

Place	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.41	6.6	7.55	6.2
Aberdeen	12.12	3.8	8.34	3.5
London	12.45	1.7	12.57	10.4
Belfast	4.45	3.3	5.40	3.0
Cardiff	12.28	10.1	12.56	9.7
Newport	11.55	8.9	12.24	8.6
Dover	4.52	5.8	5.10	5.7
Falmouth	11.55	4.6	11.49	4.4
Glasgow	5.40	3.7	5.56	3.5
Hull	12.07	4.5	12.07	4.5
Harford	12.01	6.2	12.02	6.4
Worcester	8.34	4.8	12.04	7.3
Southampton	11.55	2.2	12.02	2.2
Liverpool	4.57	6.3	5.40	7.7
Lowestoft	2.42	2.2	3.09	2.2
Harwich	11.55	4.8	12.02	4.2
Widford Haven	11.18	5.8	12.20	5.5
Amesbury	11.55	4.8	12.02	4.2
Olsen	11.18	5.8	12.07	5.8
Penzance	11.15	4.4	11.32	4.8
Cardiff	12.28	10.1	12.56	9.7
Portsmouth	5.02	4.0	6.03	4.2
Shrewsbury	4.48	5.3	5.37	5.4
Southampton	11.55	4.8	12.02	4.2
Swansea	9.35	4.5	12.23	7.5
Torquay-on-Exe	5.31	3.8	12.44	4.4

Tide measured in metres. (Imperial 2.2046ft.)

The Times Crossword Puzzle 17,059

ACROSS

1 Athlete becomes scarlet over the sticks (6)

4 One needs to be in good health to play a fanfare (8)

10 Celebrity has nowhere to eat (7)

11 He preserved a doctor's life (7)

12 Equivocated like one of Kipling's fools at the wicket (10)

13 Faced to submit to bias (4)

15 Nothing less than a blue moon could produce this water-dily (5)

17 Not a dry eye when this agent is discharged (4-3)

19 Spending out of petty cash, we hear (7)

21 Pole and Russian booby (7)

23 The same age as Reekie? (4)

24 Nothing discreet about tradesmen's entrance - it's just for show (10)

27 Member approaches club with extreme restraint (3-4)

28 Fermented Rhine is more sparkling (7)

29 What a saucer, coming from the French Marquis? (8)

30 NALGO's new battle-cry (6)

DOWN

1 Telephone receiver completely cut off (4-3)

2 Game in which women finally throw up (7)

3 Levee on the Thames, say (10)

Portfolios

Portfolios

Times Portfolio Gold rates are as follows:

11 If, for any reason, The Times Portfolio is suspended, the value of the portfolio will be calculated on the basis of the closing price of the shares in the portfolio on the day of suspension.

12 How to play - Daily dividend: On each day your unique set of eight numbers is selected from the Times Portfolio list of shares published in The Times Portfolio on the previous day.

13 In the column provided next to your share number, you must claim your prize as instructed by that day's paper.

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Lighting-up time

Place	Lighting-up time
London	9.36 pm to 4.20 am
Bristol	9.45 pm to 4.30 am
Glasgow	10.14 pm to 4.07 am
Manchester	9.55 pm to 4.18 am
Penzance	9.51 pm to 4.48 am

Yesterday

Place	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	11.52	SW	5
Birmingham	11.52	SW	5
Bristol	11.52	SW	5
Cardiff	11.52	SW	5
Edinburgh	11.52	SW	5
Glasgow	11.52	SW	5

The pound

Country	Rate
Australia	2.195
Belgium	2.098
Canada	2.132
Denmark	2.132
France	2.132
Germany	2.132
Italy	2.132
Japan	2.132
Norway	2.132
Portugal	2.132
Spain	2.132
Sweden	2.132
Switzerland	2.132
USA	2.132

Around Britain

Place	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	11.0	SW	5
Birmingham	11.0	SW	5
Bristol	11.0	SW	5
Cardiff	11.0	SW	5
Edinburgh	11.0	SW	5
Glasgow	11.0	SW	5

Abroad

Place	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Alicante	22.73	SE	15
Alexandria	22.73	SE	15
Algiers	22.73	SE	15
Amman	22.73	SE	15
Ankara	22.73	SE	15
Antwerp	22.73	SE	15
Athens	22.73	SE	15
Bahia	22.73	SE	15
Bangkok	22.73	SE	15
Batavia	22.73	SE	15
Bombay	22.73	SE	15
Buenos Aires	22.73	SE	15
Calcutta	22.73	SE	15
Canton	22.73	SE	15
Cebu	22.73	SE	15
Colon	22.73	SE	15
Hankow	22.73	SE	15
Hong Kong	22.73	SE	15
Kobe	22.73	SE	15
London	22.73	SE	15
Lyons	22.73	SE	15
Manila	22.73	SE	15
Medan	22.73	SE	15
Osaka	22.73	SE	15
Peking	22.73	SE	15
Rangoon	22.73	SE	15
San Francisco	22.73	SE	15
Singapore	22.73	SE	15
Sourabaya	22.73	SE	15
Tientsin	22.73	SE	15
Yokohama	22.73	SE	15

Solution to Puzzle No 17,058

ACROSS

1 ATHLETE

4 HEALTHY

10 CELEBRITY

11 PRESERVED

12 EQUIVOCATED

13 FACED

15 NOTHING

17 NOT

19 SPENDING

21 POLE

23 SAME

24 NOTHING

27 MEMBER

28 FERMENTED

29 WHAT

30 NALGO

DOWN

1 TELEPHONE

2 GAME

3 LEEVE

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Italy	2.132
Japan	2.132
Norway	2.132
Portugal	2.132
Spain	2.132
Sweden	2.132
Switzerland	2.132
USA	2.132

Chernobyl disaster death toll up to 21

Continued from page 1

examined local residents; and 5,000 doctors and nurses helped examine the 100,000 evacuees once they had been relocated. All of those people will continue to be monitored "on a long-term basis".

The monitoring of radioactivity in the Chernobyl area is being done by 188 permanent stations and 38 mobile stations using road vehicles, aircraft and helicopters. Samples are being taken every hour in rivers, lakes and reservoirs.

Professor Ilyin said: "In order to eliminate the consequences of this accident we had to mobilize the huge medical capabilities of our entire nation. I am not sure that in other countries so many resources could have been taken within so short a time."

"In a nuclear war the idea of outside help, or government help, will be totally irrelevant. It is the experience of Chernobyl which will arouse in us a feeling of great responsibility for what is happening in the world. We should increase our efforts ten-fold."

The IPPNW announced yesterday that one Soviet dissident has been released from prison and another will be freed soon following a campaign by the organization.

Mr Alex Shatravka, a founder member of the Moscow Group To Establish Trust has been released and given permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Dr Vladimir Brodsky, aged 41, who was given a three-year sentence in Siberia last August and is another former member of the same group is expected to be freed "in the near future" the IPPNW said.

Dr Brodsky's release has been sought in the last year by British doctors in the Medical Campaign Against Nuclear Weapons.

● **VIENNA:** The West German Interior Minister, Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, said yesterday that major nuclear power-using states would attend a special meeting here in September to discuss nuclear safety following the Chernobyl accident. (Reuter reports).

Students held, page 5

حکومت اللان

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Takeover Panel endorses use of Chinese walls

By Lawrence Lever

The Takeover Panel yesterday published interim rules on Chinese wall arrangements set up by financial conglomerates involved in takeovers.

When the new relationships of the firms in question will generally have been established but the new marketmaking operating structure will not have come into effect.

Also, it will not regard either stockbrokers or jobbers concerned as an associate of the offeror or offeree company for disclosure purposes under rule eight of the Takeover Code.

However the Panel has said that in one instance Chinese wall arrangements will not be sufficient. Where a firm of stockbrokers is grouped within a bank and when the latter is acting as the financial adviser to an offeror, such a stockbroking firm must not act as the independent "rule 3" financial adviser to the offeree company in the relevant takeover.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Hillsdown bows out of Berisford battle

Hillsdown Holdings had always hoped for a swift consummation of its bid for S & W Berisford so its withdrawal yesterday was not a big surprise.

The £22 million capital-raising exercise comes less than a month after Cater Allen, a close competitor, raised £18 million.

In contrast with Cater Allen, Gerrard & National chose not to go the deep-discount route. Indeed, the company was congratulating itself yesterday over the very fine terms - a discount of a mere 9.5 per cent - it had achieved.

The immediate question is whether Ferruzzi will bid for Berisford. If it does, a monopolies reference seems unavoidable. Even if it does not, the stake may well be deemed big enough in the circumstances of a general inquiry into the British sugar refining industry to justify a merger reference separate from the inquiry into Tate & Lyle's conditional bid for British Sugar.

The new capital is going towards the continued diversification of the group, with £20 million being used to capitalize the company's gilt-edged market making operation, Gerrard & National Securities. That should put it on a reasonably equal footing with most of its competitors in capital terms.

At the same time, shareholders will be asked to approve the formation of a new holding company, Gerrard & National Holdings, of which the principal subsidiaries will be the traditional discount house, the gilts operation and GNI, the commodities and futures broking operation.

The immediate usefulness of the holding company is that it will satisfy the Bank of England's requirements that market makers in the new gilts market must be separately-capitalized subsidiaries - not offshoots risking their parent's capital.

In the longer run, holding company formulae will allow a more flexible approach to diversification into areas not traditionally favoured by discount houses.

While diversification is necessary for the dwindling band of discount houses left with a Stock Exchange quotation, the year-end figures revealed by Gerrard & National yesterday prove how far the process still has to go. The 98 per cent rise in profits came largely through getting the discount market right towards the end of the year. Diversification might, eventually, bring a more stable earnings performance.

SG Warburg's reputation

In this column yesterday, headed "Reputation dented", it was suggested that SG Warburg's corporate finance division and Warburg Investment Management had colluded in "snaring" Wedgwood for Warburg's client, London International, by WIM purchasing 25 per cent of Wedgwood's equity and making those shares available to London International in furtherance of that company's bid.

In fact, SG Warburg is not acting for, and has not acted as adviser to, London International in its bid for Wedgwood and there was not any element of collusion between SG Warburg's corporate finance division and WIM. We apologize to SG Warburg & Co and WIM for this error and for suggesting there has been collusion between the two companies: we acknowledge that the suggestion is totally unfounded.

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1326.8 (-11.8) FT-SE 100 1609.0 (-15.8) USM (Datastream) 120.88 (-0.07) THE POUND US Dollar 1.4925 (-0.0080) W German mark 3.4298 (+0.0087) Trade-weighted 76.59 (+0.2)

Gerrard in £22m call

Gerrard & National, the City's largest discount house, yesterday announced plans for a £22 million rights issue, its first ever, as part of diversification plans which include creating a new holding company. It also announced a 98 per cent rise in profits for the year to April 5, from £5.1 million to £10.1 million.

The issue will involve 7.6 million ordinary shares, fully underwritten, at 300p each. The shares will be offered on a one-for-four basis to existing shareholders but will not qualify for this year's final dividend. Current market capitalization is £106 million.

Courtaulds up

Courtaulds, the textiles and chemical company, increased pretax profits from £128 million to £143 million in the year to March 31. Turnover rose from £2.15 billion to £2.17 billion and the final dividend is up to 4.75p from 3.6p.

Bredero sale

Bredero Properties, the property developer and investor, is making an offer for sale of 10.25 million shares, 50.5 per cent of the company, at 145p a share to raise £5.1 million net. Applications open on June 5 and trading starts on June 12.

Redland lift

Redland, the building materials manufacturer, lifted pretax profits from £108 million to £113 million in the year to March 29. Turnover rose from £1.25 billion to £1.29 billion and the total dividend is up from 10.5p to 11.55p.

Reuters sales

Three shareholders in Reuters are to sell a total of 12.2 million B shares through a placing of American Depositary Receipts. They are Mr Anthony Rich and his brother Jerome, who will sell a total of 7.1 million shares, and Australian Associated Press which will dispose of 10 million shares.

Profits rise

Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries, which unsuccessfully launched a £32 million takeover bid for Davenport's, its Midlands rival, this year, raised pretax profits by just over 20 per cent to £8 million in the half-year to March 30.

Bid success

Fredericks Place Holdings yesterday said it had acceptances of 50.5 per cent in its bid for Country Gentlemen's Association. It has not, however, received all the acceptances and so cannot declare its bid unconditional.

Report delay

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been allowed an extension, until September 4, to report on Elders. IXL's bid for Allied-Lyons. It was due to report in June.

Tender price

Tenders for the £400 million of 3 per cent Treasury stock 1991 have been allotted in full at the minimum price of £86 per cent.

UK loan first for Citicorp

By Teresa Poole

Citicorp Investment Bank yesterday announced a new form of medium-term sterling floating rate agreement which enables investors and borrowers to set limits on the rates of interest payable.

The facility, claimed to be the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, is aimed at highly-g geared companies where interest payments are a major item of cash outflow.

It is expected to be popular with management buyouts, property developers, and financial institutions who will be able to repack the facility into their own products.

The agreement is available in units of between £1 million and £50 million and for terms of between six months and 10 years.

Citicorp hopes to book £500 million in Britain by the end of the year.

Under the Ceiling Rate Agreement, borrowers can fix a maximum interest rate while still benefiting from any decline in market rates below that level.

For example, in yesterday's markets, the cost to a borrower of a 10 per cent ceiling over five years would be a 3.45 per cent payment at the start which is equivalent to an extra 0.91 per cent a year.

The Floor/Ceiling Agreement is cheaper because borrowers agree to forfeit the benefits if rates drop below a chosen level. For instance, a 10 per cent ceiling with a 7 per cent floor would cost 2.45 per cent at the start or an extra 0.65 per cent annually.

For investors, the Floor Agreement provides protection should interest rates fall below an agreed minimum.

The change to companies depends on the rates chosen and the period of protection required.

Boots adds £326m to property values

By Our City Staff

Boots has revalued its properties to give a surplus over book value of £326 million. The revaluation boosts the high street store group's net assets per share by 45p to 159p.

Boots also announced pretax profits of £210.4 million in the year to March 31, up 12.8 per cent on the previous year if property profits, currency fluctuations and exceptional items are excluded.

On a similar basis, turnover was up 7.3 per cent to £2.1 billion. The dividend was increased by 14 per cent to 7.1p.

The share price moved up 3p to 266p but later shed 6p to close down 3p on the day at 260p.

The chairman, Mr Robert Gunn, said that Boots has acquired the Johnson sites for future retail development, although planning permission has not yet been granted.

Mr Gunn said he intends to keep the nature of the development under wraps as long as possible, and would not confirm speculation that they could be garden and leisure centres.

Boots has net cash of £130 million and no gearing and is keen to make acquisitions.

Mr Gunn said it no longer has high hopes of being able to acquire a pharmaceuticals company in the United States where its ambition to spend "several hundred million" is being frustrated by the limited number of prospects.

Consequently, Boots is spreading its net wider. It is now looking for pharmaceuticals and consumer products businesses world-wide.

Nevertheless, Boots confirmed that 750 predominantly administrative jobs are to go, mainly in Nottingham.

Saatchi soars by 67%

By Richard Lander

Saatchi & Saatchi, which became the world's largest advertising agency this month with the acquisition of the Ted Bates group, continued its meteoric growth in the six months to March 31 with a 67 per cent rise in interim pretax profits.

They went up from £15.5 million to £25.9 million.

Saatchi said both the communications and consulting divisions expanded strongly in the first half while pretax margins improved to 14.1 per cent from 12.8 per cent.

A lower tax rate helped boost earnings per share from 20.8p to 25p and the interim dividend was raised from 5.25p to 7.34p.

The company is maintaining its £68 million profit forecast, while share analysts are looking at about £112 million for 1986-87.

The acquisition of Ted Bates and Backer & Spielvogel, another American advertising agency, has swallowed up most of last month's £407 million rights issue, but cash balances should have risen to about £150 million by the end of the year, giving scope for further takeovers.

ITT sells rest of Abbey Life

By Alison Eadie

Abbey shares fell 21p to 194p on a day when the FT-30 share index fell 11.6 points. The shares have been widely placed, with no institution holding more than 5 per cent.

ITT's divestment of Abbey was part of its corporate restructuring announced 18 months ago.

LEP Group yesterday launched a £145 million rights issue of one-for-six at 235p a share on the back of its results for 1985 which showed profits of £9.08 million, up from £7.46 million before tax.

World prospects cheer OECD

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

World economic prospects have improved sharply because of lower oil prices, the dollar's fall and declining interest rates, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development says.

The OECD's twice-yearly Economic Outlook, published today, says macroeconomic conditions are better than they have been for some years.

Conditions have improved to an unusual degree over the past six months, it says, because of three factors. Oil prices have declined by 40 per cent from \$26.50 a barrel last year to an average \$15 a barrel, which is assumed to continue this year and next.

The dollar's over-valuation has been partly corrected, with a fall of nearly 25 per cent in effective terms, and interest rates, particularly long-term rates, have begun to decline.

The initial effects of these factors have been on world inflation. Average consumer prices among the 24 OECD countries declined in February and March, the first time since the body was set up in 1960.

OECD inflation is forecast to be 3.5 per cent this year and 3 per cent next. Excluding Iceland, Greece and Turkey, where inflation is now above 20 per cent, the rate next year is predicted to fall to 2.25 per cent. Zero inflation is predicted for Japan, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

The OECD has revised up its growth forecasts. Growth among the industrialized countries is expected to average 3 per cent this year and 3.25 per cent in 1987.

But, more important than the actual growth figures - OECD gross national product is now expected to be 1 per cent higher in the middle of next year than in the forecast six months ago - growth should be better balanced. Tensions in the world economy have been reduced, although some serious imbalances remain, the report says.

The biggest imbalance is the US current account deficit, and March, the first time since the body was set up in 1960.

Money market interest rates

dropped again yesterday, in anticipation of an early cut in base rates from the 10 per cent level. A strong dollar performance failed to depress base rate optimism.

The dollar was boosted by a 1.4 per cent rise in leading indicators last month, the biggest rise for nearly three years. The dollar traded briefly above DM2.30 and closed at 171 against the yen.

The pound lost nearly a cent to \$1.4927, but gained a pence to DM2.4325.

forecast at \$132 billion this year and narrowing only slightly, to \$125 billion, next. Japan's current account surplus is put at \$77 billion this year and \$71 billion in 1987.

Even so, the OECD says the "downside risk" to its growth forecast. Despite the improved prospect, growth is unlikely to be sufficient to reduce unemployment significantly. The forecast is for no change in the OECD unemployment rate of 8.25 per cent.

Three-year high for US economic indicators

Washington (Reuters) - The Administration said yesterday that its main forecasting gauge for the United States economy showed the largest rise in nearly three years in April amid other signs of stronger economic growth in the future.

The Commerce Department's index of leading indicators surged 1.5 per cent last month, the biggest rise since June, 1983, when it rose 1.9 per cent.

The index has risen in 10 of the past 12 months and was revised upward for March to show a 0.9 per cent gain. Analysts were surprised at the size of the increase. The dollar gained on financial markets as traders interpreted the report as an indication of a stronger US economy.

The report helps to clarify the economy's direction, which has been marked by sluggishness despite lower interest rates and oil prices.

Meanwhile, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) expressed confidence in the US economic outlook. The group raised its forecast for US growth after inflation for an annual 3.75 per cent rate in the second half of this year and through 1987.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York Dow Jones 1869.88 (-8.40) Tokyo Nikkei Dow 16610.61 (+57.22) Hang Seng 1772.76 (-4.71) Frankfurt DAX 228.4 (-1.51) Sydney ASX 229.3 (-1.84) Amsterdam CME 228.3 (-1.84) Zurich SMI 228.3 (-1.84)

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base 10% 3-month Interbank 9 1/4-9 3/4% 3-month eligible bills 9 1/4-9 3/4% US Prime Rate 8.50% Federal Funds 5 1/4% 3-month Treasury Bills 6.25-6.25% 30-year bonds 9 3/4-10

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Courtaulds 287p (+4p) Helical Bar 204p (+8p) A Walker 140p (+20p) Brewin's 117p (+8p) Haffie 250p (+7p) Pilkington 431p (+6p) Brent Walker 180p (+3p) Sunbelt Foods 191p (+6p) Road International 824p (+7p) Coalfire Group 258p (+7p) Siebe 915p (+25p)

CURRENCIES

London: £ \$1.4925 E: DM2.4298 E: Sfr2.8268 E: FF110.9251 E: Yen255.22 ECU 0.028712 SDR 20.789088

Gerrard & National PLC

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH APRIL 1986

Table with 2 columns: 1986, 1985. Rows include Profit for the Year, Total Cost of Dividends, Disclosed Shareholders Funds, Total Assets.

GROUP PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Group Profit after providing for taxation, minority interests and a transfer to Inner Reserves amounted to \$10,120,000 (1985 \$5,154,000). Inner Reserves stand at a higher figure than previously.

DIVIDEND

It is proposed that a final dividend of 12.5p (1985 10.2p) be paid on each ordinary share of 25p. When added to the interim dividend already paid of 3p (1985 3p), this makes a total of 15.5p (1985 13.2p) - an increase of 17.4%. The proposed dividend on the ordinary shares of 25p each will be payable to Shareholders on the register as at the close of business on 23rd May 1986.

DISCLOSED SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS

The Group's Disclosed Shareholders' Funds at 5th April 1986 amounted to \$65,492,000 compared with \$60,098,000 last year.

TOTAL ASSETS

The Total Assets of the Group at 5th April 1986 (excluding \$619 million assets subject to repurchase arrangements) amounted to \$3,765 million compared with \$3,667 million in 1985.

RIGHTS ISSUE

The Board has decided that it is appropriate to increase the permanent capital of the Group by effecting a rights issue to ordinary shareholders of 7,622,750 new ordinary shares at a price of 300p per share to raise \$221 million after expenses. The new ordinary shares are being offered to holders of ordinary shares on the register at the close of business on 23rd May 1986 in the proportion of 1 new ordinary share for every 4 ordinary shares then held. The issue has been underwritten by Baring Brothers & Co. Limited.

GROUP REORGANISATION

With the continuing expansion and diversification of the Group's business, the Company has decided that an enlarged corporate structure would be appropriate to reflect the current and prospective organisation of the Group. Accordingly shareholders' approval will be sought in due course to create a new holding company for the Group.

THE CURRENT YEAR The early part of the new financial year was also extremely profitable with base rates falling further to 10%. Thereafter, with a general feeling of developing on both sides of the Atlantic that fixed interest markets had run ahead of themselves, the Book was slightly reduced both in size and length. However, by 22nd May when base rates came down to 10%, the Book, although shorter, had once again been increased. The Company remains confident that short term interest rates will continue to decline in the months ahead enabling it to build on what has been a most promising start to the new year. The Report and Accounts for the year ended 5th April 1986, together with the circular letter relating to the rights issue and provisional allotment letters, will be posted to shareholders on 2nd June 1986.

Gerrard & National plc 32 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BE Tel: 01-423 9981 Members of the London Discount Market Association

WALL STREET

New York (agencies) - In early trading yesterday, the stock market pulled back from Wednesday's record level of 1,578.28. This rise crowned an advance, extending over four sessions, in which the average had climbed by 103 points.

In yesterday's early trading, declining stocks outnumbered rising ones by five to four on 10 million shares traded.

Half an hour after trading started, the Dow Jones industrial average had dipped by 7.21 points to 1,571.67.

On Wednesday, the average

jumped by 75.25 points to a best-ever closing level of 1,578.28. This rise crowned an advance, extending over four sessions, in which the average had climbed by 103 points.

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Half an hour after trading started, the Dow Jones industrial average had dipped by 7.21 points to 1,571.67.

On Wednesday, the average

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES table with columns for Market rates, Forward rates (1 month, 3 months, 6 months), and various bank rates.

Standing rates compared with 1975 was up at 76.5 (end rate 76.3-76.5).

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank MOPEX and Citibank International.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS % table with columns for Base Rates %, Discount Market %, and various bank rates for different currencies.

GOLD

Gold prices table with columns for Gold prices (London, New York, etc.) and various market rates.

EGGD

EGGD table with columns for Fixed Rate, Sterling, Export Finance, and various market rates.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES table with columns for Three Month Sterling, June, July, August, and various market rates.

CANADIAN PRICES

CANADIAN PRICES table with columns for various Canadian market rates and prices.

The dollar made progress yesterday after some better-than-expected US economic statistics. These depressed hopes of an early cut in American base rates. Sterling dropped to 1.4925, against 1.5065 on Wednesday.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

DOLLAR SPOT RATES table with columns for various currencies (Inland, Singapore, etc.) and their spot rates.

OTHER STERLING RATES

OTHER STERLING RATES table with columns for various currencies (Argentine, Australian, etc.) and their sterling rates.

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE table with columns for various commodities (SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.) and their prices.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES table with columns for various commodities (CATTLE, SHEEP, etc.) and their prices.

LONDON METAL FUTURES

LONDON METAL FUTURES table with columns for various metals (COPPER, ZINC, etc.) and their prices.

Large table of stock market data, including various indices and individual stock prices.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Extensive table of unit trust information, listing various funds, their managers, and performance metrics.

Share Courts... BASE ENDING RATES... London...

TEMPUS

Share price handicaps Courtaulds expansion

Courtaulds is frustrated in its ambitions. After six years of internal cuts and restructuring it is ready to make acquisitions.

While that may limit the chairman, Sir Christopher Hoeg, and his team to small purchases for cash, it is not completely debilitating.

Investors meanwhile are struck with the image of a no-growth smokestack company.

Sir Christopher says the group is starting to grow in real terms, implying that it is no longer dependent on cost savings for its profits growth.

Rationalization still has a place at Courtaulds, but from now on it is likely to be small scale.

Despite currencies which cost £4.3 million, the disruption following the plant closures and a weak market for textiles, group profits jumped from £128 million to £143 million before tax.

There was, however, little real growth in sales, even allowing for the effect of exchange rate movements.

Without acquisitions creating growth could prove difficult. Capital spending, which last year ran to more than £120 million, should help.

The company is building up its portfolio of brands which already takes in Aristoc, Lytle and Scott, Wolsey and Berlei.

Sir Christopher says the new emphasis on brands should not detract from the group's existing business with Marks and Spencer, which accounts for £200 million

sales annually. Courtaulds is M&S's largest textile supplier, so the relationship is mutually important.

The shares do not yet deserve a growth tag but the company's stability should be increasingly recognized in the price. Assuming profits reach £160 million this year and the tax charge stays below 20 per cent the p/e ratio is only 9. That looks too low.

Redland

Investors who believe Redland just manufactures roof tiles are in for a shock. As well as being a sophisticated financial operator, it has turned into something of a property developer.

The company stresses that the 700-acre development next to its quarry in San Antonio, Texas, is but a sideline to its main building materials business, welcome though it is.

Redland acquired the quarry for £71 million in 1983. Last year the quarrying activity produced \$15 million (£10 million) profits, up from \$11 million, and it is set to double this year.

In addition there was a \$2 million contribution from the partnership set up to develop the spare land. Redland owns 49 per cent of the partnership.

There will be a similar profit, arising from the initial sale of the land by Redland to the partnership, in each of the next four years. Profits from developing the land should come through in about 1990 and could run for 15 years.

Meanwhile, profits in its mainstream businesses are moving steadily ahead. Last year the group made £113 million, up from £108 million, with the main advances at home and in North America.

In West Germany profits were severely dented by the bad weather and a fall in housing starts. The Australian contribution was hit by exchange rate movements.

Overall currencies cost £4.5 million. The company was helped by a lower-than-expected tax charge, leaving earnings per share up by 14 per cent at 31.8p, against a 4 per cent pretax profits increase.

Despite that, the shares took their cue from the market's doldrums and fell 5p to 429p on the results.

At that level, they are trading on 12 times prospective earnings, assuming profits rise to £127 million this year. That looks modest on trading grounds and allows nothing for the American property development.

Bredero

Bredero Properties, the British property arm of Verenigde Bedrijven Bredero, the quoted Dutch company, is offering 50.5 per cent of its share capital for sale at 145p per share to raise £5.1 million after expenses.

Bredero Properties, which is a mixture of investment and property trading company, has made its name in the United Kingdom by building high quality town centre retail schemes with institutional partners.

It has retained a 28 per cent stake, valued at £14 million, in the Ashley Centre, a large retail and office development in Epsom, Surrey, and it aims to keep the same interest in its £50 million retail project in Aberdeen which is underpinned by the John Lewis Partnership's decision to take a department store next door.

Bredero Properties has permission for an ambitious £95 million office development in Hammersmith, west London which is yet to be funded. Borrowings for the development programme will rise steadily to take them to 50 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Its housebuilding operations will contribute 30 per cent of group profits in the future.

The company's offer for sale, underwritten by Morgan Grenfell, capitalizes it at £29.5 million. The price is a 27.2 per cent premium to net asset value, a realistic figure in the light of market approval for property trading companies with asset backing.

The p/e of 11.9 times looks undervalued. Profits have risen from £371,000 in 1981 and are forecast to be £2.8 million by the end of December this year.

Bredero's determination to build an asset base, a process already under way, will help it avoid the treadmill whereby continued profits growth can only be maintained by corporate or property acquisitions.

STOCK MARKET REPORT Abbey Life leads shares lower

The £275 million placing by ITT of its near 52 per cent stake in Abbey Life dampened investment enthusiasm and had a broad front yesterday.

The Chancellor's cheerful economic forecast, another buoyant session on Wall Street and good results from Boots and Courtaulds were almost completely ignored.

The FT 30-share index closed down 11.6 at 1,326.8 while the broader FT-SE 100 index fell 15.8 to close at 1,609.0.

Abbey Life tumbled 21p to 194p on the ITT announcement taking other insurances down 10p to 15p in sympathy.

Leading industrial fell 3p to 13p with Grand Metropolitan worst hit at 390p on fading bid hopes.

Swedish Shipper slipped 3p to 165p as the rumoured vendor placing to finance the Canada Dry acquisition failed to appear.

Courtaulds resisted the trend at 287p up 4p after a better-than-expected 11 per cent profit increase but a 10 per cent improvement failed to help Boots at 258p down 5p.

Redland lost 5p to 429p

after unexciting figures but Pilkington shares were supported ahead of next month's results 6p better at 431p.

Newcomer Charles Barker managed a 6p premium at 156p having touched 161p in early trading.

A profits downgrade from stockbrokers Phillips & Drew knocked 17p from Rank Organisation at 554p. LEP Group announced a £14.5 million rights issue which sliced 7p from its share price at 283p.

Gerrard and National held steady at 344p following a deeply discounted £22 million cash call, but Union Discount fell 20p to 728p in sympathy.

Comment on Wednesday's results left Tesco 13p lower at 365p.

Harris Queensway was down 10p to 244p as the rump of its rights issue was placed.

S&W Berisford added 3p to 231p as Hillside sold its stake on to Ferruzzi which was 23.74 per cent of Berisford.

Reed International, reporting next Wednesday, improved 7p to 824p. Process Systems jumped 46p to 58p after a profits warning. Siebe, attempting to acquire APV, saw its shares rise 25p to 915p in response to near doubled profits.

Coalite rose 7p more to 268p on further reaction to the results but encouraging annual meeting statements did little for Freemans at 400p down 16p. BAT Industries 7p lower at 378p and Reckitt & Colman

2p down at 822p. Bid hopes revived Martin Ford at 70p up 6p. Metal Closures, unchanged at 193p, recovered an early 10p fall while waiting for takeover developments from John Waddington.

Asset injection hopes excited Helical Bar at 204p up 9p while Alfred Walker climbed 20p to 140p as Mr Peter de Savary increased his holding to 25 per cent.

Speculative demand stimulated Woodhouse Rixson at 87p, Bassett at 191p and Bromsgrove at 117p - between 6p and 9p firmer. Hallite improved 7p to 250p.

Profit-taking cut 10p from Belgrave Holdings at 113p but Breat Walker shares were

marked up 9p to 160p on reports of a favourable circular next week.

Wedgewood lost 7p to 356p awaiting bid developments. Woolworth declined 25p to 833p on the absence of a fresh offer from Dixons.

Perry Bilton gained 14p to 276p after confirmation that Clayform had acquired a near 4 per cent stake.

Wednesday's profit setbacks knocked 18p more from Harrisons & Crossfield at 360p and 13p from Air Call at 234p. M & G Group advanced 30p to 850p after a 38 per cent earnings expansion and 3-for-1 scrip proposals. Grand Central put on 4p to 42½p.

Mixed Oils had BP down 7p to 378p on the acquisition of Burnett and Hallanshire's coal interests.

Midland brewer Wolverhampton and Dudley hardened 2p to 505p after a 21 per cent profit increase but others in the sector lost 5p to 10p.

Phicom added 3p to 30p on the possible sale of a subsidiary.

Government stocks ended with modest falls of an eighth or so in spite of optimism on interest rates.

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns for EQUITIES, RECENT ISSUES, and APPOINTMENTS. Lists various companies and their share prices.

APV condemns £182m Siebe bid

The board of APV Holdings, the process engineering group, yesterday launched a hard-hitting defence against the £182 million bid from Siebe, saying that it was trying to buy the company on the cheap.

The defence document prompted Siebe to issue its results for the year to April 5, which showed pretax profits almost doubled at £33.1 million, including a £9.5 million contribution from CompAir, acquired last year.

Turnover increased by 75 per cent to £372 million. The figures, which were better than expected, helped Siebe's shares gain 25p to 915p.

In the increasingly hostile battle, APV's chairman, Sir Ronald McIntosh, said there was no important logic to the bid and that the all-paper convertible preference share offer was of questionable value and narrow investor appeal.

He also criticized Siebe for aiming to double in size for the second time in 12 months rather than concentrating on consolidating its position.

APV points to its own strong profits recovery since Mr Fred Smith took over as chief executive in 1984 and promises shareholders a profit forecast as soon as possible.

The company questions Siebe's use of acquisition accounting in producing its profits growth and claims that in real terms the trading profits of all the main British manufacturing businesses operated by Siebe continuously over the last five years have declined.

According to yesterday's figures, Siebe's original companies increased profits from £13.1 million to £17.7 million last year.

Sir Ronald said APV and Siebe, which makes safety and engineering products, has no common technology, markets or customers.

He added: "Mr Barrie Stephens (Siebe's chief executive) has been very successful in operating a conglomerate which is attractive to the stock market.

"To keep your paper highly rated, you have to keep on making acquisitions which will increase your earnings per share."

Burnett in £7.8m Irish sale

Burnett & Hallanshire, the cash-starved Sheffield mining group, is selling its lignite mining interests in Northern Ireland to BP Coal for £7.8 million. This follows sales of other parts of the group, aimed at cutting borrowings.

BP will take over its prospecting and restricted mining licences for the estimated 400 million-tonne deposit at Crumlin, Co Antrim. The deal also includes geological survey data and 600 acres.

The company said that while Crumlin's prospects remained excellent, it could no longer carry the £1 million annual cost of the investment.

Burnett has been under threat from the Anglo United Development Corporation, a mining operator, which wants to bid £40 million for Burnett - once it has received detailed information about parts of the business. But Burnett has refused to hand over the information.

Chrysler to lift stake in Maserati

Chrysler is increasing to 15.6 per cent its 3.5 per cent stake in Maserati, the Italian maker of sports and Innocenti cars. It has also secured an option to take control of Maserati in 10 years.

Under an agreement signed in Detroit, Maserati will produce for Chrysler 6,000 units a year for five years of a new car for the North American market, and also supply it with two types of engine - between 4,000 and 6,000 a year of a four-cylinder engine, and between 10,000 and 15,000 a year of a six-cylinder engine.

The orders will be worth about 1,360 billion lire (£590 million) to Maserati.

Chrysler, which will increase its stake to 48 per cent in 1989, will be able to raise this to 51 per cent in January, 1996.

A 0.65 per cent share remains with BL as a relic from the 1970s when Innocent was under British control.

Mr Roger Horton

Alfred McAlpine Homes: Mr Roger Horton has become managing director, retirement homes division.

J H Minet & Co: Mr Dominic Smyth has been made divisional director, fine arts and jewellery division.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation: Mr K St Johnston has joined the board.

Tucker Fasteners: Mr Brian Stammers has become director, manufacturing and engineering.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF PACIFIC LIGHTING INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

15% Guaranteed Notes Due July 1, 1989

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of Article Three of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1981, among Pacific Lighting International Finance N.V. (the "Company"), Southern California Gas Company, as successor Guarantor, and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, as Trustee, all of the Company's 15% Guaranteed Notes due July 1, 1989 (the "Notes") that are presently outstanding under the indenture will be redeemed on July 1, 1986 (the "redemption date") at a redemption price of 101.50% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

As of the date of this notice, there are \$65,000,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding.

On the redemption date, the redemption price will become and be due and payable upon each Note in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts therein. Interest on the Notes will cease to accrue on and after the redemption date. Payment of the redemption price will be made on and after Tuesday, July 1, 1986, upon presentation and surrender of the Notes, together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to July 1, 1986 at the offices of any of the following paying agencies:

- List of paying agencies including BankAmerica Trust Company of New York, Bank of America NT and SA, Bank of America NT and SA, Bank of America NT and SA, Banca d'America e d'Italia, etc.

All unpaid interest installments represented by coupons which shall have matured on or prior to the redemption date shall continue to be payable to the bearers of such coupons severally and respectively, and the amounts payable to the holders of Notes presented for redemption shall not include such unpaid installments of interest unless coupons representing such installments shall accompany the Notes presented for redemption.

Payment at any paying agency outside the United States will be made, at the direction of the holder, by check or bank draft drawn on, or transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

Any payment made within the United States, including a payment made by transfer to an account maintained by the payee with a bank in the United States or by a dollar check drawn on a bank account in the United States, may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to backup withholding of 20% if payees not recognized as exempt recipients fail to provide the paying agent with an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of a non-U.S. person or an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of a U.S. person. Those holders who are required to provide their correct taxpayer identification number on IRS Form W-9 and who fail to do so may also be subject to an IRS penalty of U.S. \$50. Accordingly, please provide all appropriate certification when presenting Notes for payment.

PACIFIC LIGHTING INTERNATIONAL FINANCE, N.V. By BANK OF AMERICA National Trust And Savings Association Trustee

Dated: May 30, 1986

BASE LENDING RATES

Table showing base lending rates for various banks and financial institutions.

COMPANY NEWS: G & G KYNOCH: Six months to Feb. 28, 1986. Interim dividend 0.5p (same), payable on July 31. Sales £1.62 million (£1.28 million). Pretax profit £6,000 (£1,000). Loss per share 2.8p (loss 0.6p).

MURRAY TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS: Dividend held at 0.5p for the year to March 31, 1986, payable on Aug. 22. Pretax revenue £1,247,713 (£1,311,104). Earnings per share 0.62p (0.57p).

REMBIA RUBBER: Dividend 14.5p (13.25p) for the year to April 30, 1986. Pretax profit £1.84 million (£1.64 million). Extraordinary items: nil (£88,837 credit last time). Earnings per share 1.92p (1.61p).

ALP CALL: Total dividend for 1985 cut from 3.6p to 1.85p. Turnover £36.97 million.

AUSTRALIAN OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS: The company is raising Aus\$5.41 million (£2.6 million) by a placing of 6 million, 50-cent ordinary shares at 71 cents each and 3.6 million options at 32 cents each. The proceeds will be used to expand the company's overseas investment portfolio.

JERSEY GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST: Dividend 14.5p (13.25p) for the year to April 30, 1986. Pretax profit £1.84 million (£1.64 million). Earnings per share 1.61p (1.426p).

GUARDIAN ROYAL EXCHANGE: Mr J E H Collins, the chairman, told the first quarter meeting that the first quarter of 1986 saw a substantial improvement compared with the same period last year.

PORTSMOUTH AND SUNDERLAND NEWS-PAPERS: Year to March 29, 1986. Total dividend 4p (same). Turnover £45.15 million (£43.82 million). Pretax profit £1.3 million (£2.76 million). Extraordinary credits £2.85 million (£3.47 million). Earnings per share, before extraordinary items, 5.9p (4.07p).

UNITED BISCUITS (HOLDINGS): The company intends to offer for subscription, through its wholly-owned subsidiary First, 575 million 6½ bonds 1996, with warrants to subscribe 20,325 million ordinary shares. The bonds and warrants are being offered at \$1,000 for one bond of \$1,000 principal amount and 71 warrants.

THE ASHDOWN INVESTMENT TRUST: The offer by British Empire Securities and General Trust for all the ordinary shares and the cumulative preference stock in the company that is not already owned has been accepted for 23,344,540 ordinary (71.6 per cent) and £350,000 nominal of cumulative preference stock (100 per cent). When aggregated with the 6,211,667 ordinary shares already owned, British Empire now holds or has received acceptances for a total of 29,556,207 Ashdown ordinary (90.6 per cent).

EGOLI CONSOLIDATED MINES: The company has not obtained approval of the regulatory authorities for the proposed exchange of the company's 60 per cent shareholding in the Martin Granite Group for 3,660,000 shares in Eg Resources. Thus the preconditions for the agreement have not been met and the agreement is of no force and effect.

TR PROPERTY INVESTMENT TRUST: Final 2.5p, making 4p (3.55). Figures in £000 for year to March 31. Total income: 4,534 (3,270). Revenue after all charges and tax 1,964 (1,749). Earnings per share 4.51p (4.02). Net asset value after deducting prior charges at par 221.4p (177.4p). The company reduced the loan facility from \$11.7 million to \$8.7 million in February, 1986 and intends to maintain and continue these loans for the foreseeable future.

JONAS WOODHEAD: The company has sold Woodhead Ridley, a subsidiary carrying on a general building and electrical contracting business in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The buyer is Mr David Ridley - a director and general manager of Ridley - and the former owner. The price is £1 in cash. Ridley is the last construction company in the group and no longer fits into Woodhead's main business.

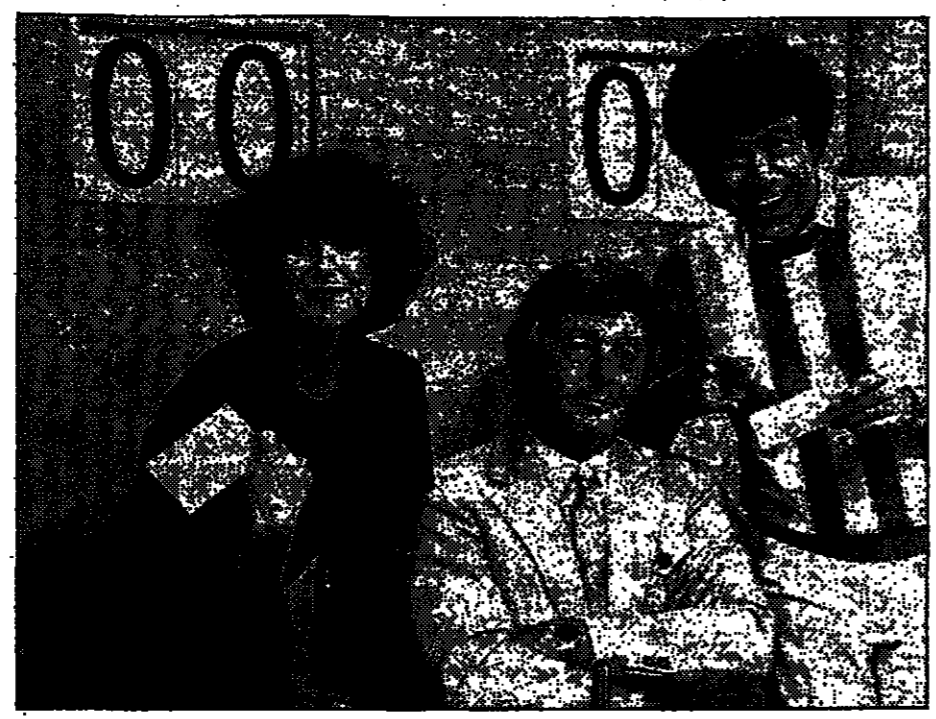
THE BERRY TRUST: Esign Trust holds 1,590,000 ordinary shares in the company (5.02 per cent). This holding forms part of the 16.14 per cent holding of Northern Navy Pensions Administration and Associates notified on May 19.

FRANK G GATES: Dividend 3p (same). Figures in £000 for 1985. Group turnover 49,421 (44,580). Profit before tax 1,107 (1,150). Earnings per share 8.04p (8.2).

London United Investments Public Limited Company. Table showing financial performance for years ended 31st December 1985 and 1984. Includes turnover, operating profit, group overheads, share of profits of associated companies, group profit before taxation, taxation, group profit after taxation, minority interests, extraordinary items, group profit after extraordinary items, transfer (to)/from capital reserves, dividends, retained profit transferred to reserves, and earnings per share.

Commercial Bank of Wales announces that its base Rate has been reduced from 10½% to 10% on the 28th May 1986. Interest payable on Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the net rate of 5.5% per annum - equivalent to a gross rate of 7.746% p.a. to base rate taxpayers. Commercial Bank of Wales PLC. Head Office: 114-116 St Mary Street, Cardiff CF1 1LJ.

It's not just the BBC that's got a world service.



We've taken 'Give Us a Clue' to Abu Dhabi...



'Sooty' to Hong Kong...



'Benny Hill' to Finland...



and even 'The World at War' to Germany.

Out of the 134 countries that have television, Thames has sold programmes to 126 of them.

Here's the list.

- Abu Dhabi · Albania · Algeria · Angola
- Antigua · Argentina · Australia
- Austria · Bahamas · Bahrain · Bangladesh · Barbados · Belgium · Benin
- Bermuda · Bolivia · Bophuthatswana
- Brazil · Brunei · Bulgaria · Burma
- Canada · Central Africa Republic
- Chile · Colombia · Congo · Costa Rica
- Cuba · Curaçao · Cyprus · Czechoslovakia · Denmark · Dominican Republic
- Dubai · East Germany · Ecuador
- Egypt · Eire · El Salvador · Ethiopia
- Finland · France · Gabon · Ghana
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- Kenya · Kuwait · Lebanon · Liberia
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- Mexico · Monaco · Morocco
- Namibia · New Zealand · Nicaragua
- Niger · Nigeria · Norway · Oman
- Panama · Pakistan · Paraguay · Peru
- Philippines · Poland · Portugal
- Puerto Rico · Qatar · Romania
- St. Kitts · Saudi Arabia · Senegal
- Seychelles · Sierra Leone · Singapore
- South Africa · South Korea · Spain
- Sri Lanka · Sudan · Surinam · Swaziland · Sweden · Switzerland · Syria
- Taiwan · Thailand · Trinidad · Tunisia
- Turkey · Uganda · Uruguay · United Kingdom · USA · USSR · Venezuela
- West Germany · Yugoslavia · Zambia
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We're working on the other eight.



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David Smith looks at 'full employment' in Sweden and considers the lessons for Britain

Swedish jobs record steals German economic thunder

Unemployment has taken over from inflation as the main economic policy issue in Britain. It could mean that the politicians have to turn their attention away from West Germany with zero inflation but an unemployment rate of 9 per cent to Sweden with full employment.

Sweden has pursued a policy of full employment since the immediate post-war years. The rate hit an unacceptably high 4.1 per cent in September 1983 but is now back below 3 per cent — a level which, because there will always be some unemployment in the economy as people change

There is no stigma attached to official training schemes

jobs, most economists would regard as full employment.

Indeed, in some parts of Sweden the job market is very tight indeed. Many Stockholm employers are finding it difficult to recruit either skilled or unskilled workers.

Sweden's full employment is not accompanied by German style zero inflation. But the rate, 4.5 per cent in the first few months of the year and forecast to fall to 3 per cent during the second half, is not markedly different to that of Britain.

The big difference, of course, is the unemployment rate of under 3 per cent, compared with more than 13 per cent in Britain. The Swedish success on unemployment has been achieved by the long-

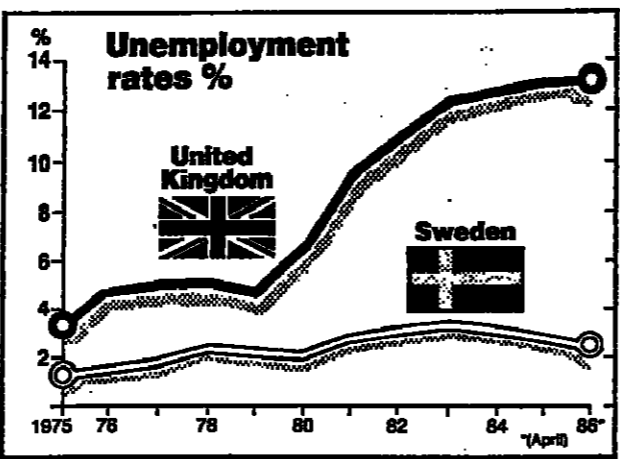
term application of labour market policies which are only now gaining acceptance in Britain.

The Swedish model dates back to 1951 when two trade union economists, Mr Gosta Rehn and Mr Rudolf Meidner, proposed an economic policy for full employment and low inflation. The Rehn/Meidner model had four main ingredients:

1. Tight overall fiscal quality.
2. "Solidarity" in wage policy — reasonable and fair, but in practice relatively small differentials.
3. Selectively targeted measures to tackle unemployment.
4. Measures to improve the mobility of labour, and to match labour supply and demand, including training and retraining programmes.

Thus, 35 years ago, Sweden had latched on to the idea that while a general fiscal boost to the economy will set off inflation, measures directly targeted at the unemployed will leave the employed workforce, or core, unaffected and achieve full employment without inflation.

There is considerable debate in Sweden about whether the model, as originally proposed, has been applied or just the parts that were convenient at different times. Even so, the record speaks for itself.



But does Sweden really have full employment? Dr Ulf Jacobsson, of the Swedish Employers Federation, argues that to the recorded rate of open unemployment should be added at least the same number again for people taken out of unemployment by labour market measures.

recorded rates in the rest of Europe.

But Mr Allan Larsson, director general of the National Labour Market Board, strongly rejects this. The government labour market measures are mainly for retraining, he says, and believes there is no

Since 1970 employment in the public sector has risen by 70%

Professor Willy Bergstrom, of the Trade Union Institute for economic research, goes further, suggesting that "true" unemployment in Sweden could be of the order of 10 per cent, not very different to the

equivalent to over half of gross domestic product — cannot expand further without choking private industry.

Can Sweden's full employment continue without a rapidly expanding public sector? Professor Bergstrom thinks that the main imbalance in the economy — too small a manufacturing sector — has to be tackled.

'Crunch' feared without rapid private growth

Private manufacturing investment expanded by about 15 per cent a year in 1984 and 1985, as businessmen responded to the favourable effects of the 1982 devaluation. But this year, despite falling interest rates, high

profits, high capacity utilization and a tax regime which favours investment, it has tailed off.

Dr Jacobsson commented: "The crunch may still be to come, probably in the next cyclical downturn. The public sector has to stop expanding". But the Swedish system has above all learned to cope, both with recession and a rise in the labour force. The female participation rate, at nearly 70 per cent, is among the highest in the world.

Mr Larsson is confident about the future. "The private sector, particularly services, will expand, alongside a slower public sector expansion", he said. "I see nothing to suggest we cannot maintain full employment."

Law Report May 30 1986

Teachers' duty to provide cover for absent colleagues

Sim v Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Townend v Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council
Barnfield v Solihull Metropolitan Council
Rathbone v Croydon London Borough Council

Before Mr Justice Scott [Judgment given May 23]

Teachers were under a contractual duty to comply with cover arrangements for absent colleagues, and the defendant local authorities could justify deductions made from the plaintiff teachers' salaries as equitable set-off arising from their breaches of contract.

Mr Eldred Tabachnik, QC, Mr Andrew Hillier and Mr Adrian Lynch for the plaintiffs; Mr David Donaldson, QC and Mr David Pannick for Rotherham and Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Councils; Mr James Goudie, QC and Mr Patrick Elias for Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council; Miss Elizabeth Appleby, QC and Miss Geneva Caws for the London Borough of Croydon.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that the actions arose out of a long running dispute between teachers and their employers, or dependent upon one's point of view, between the teachers and the Government, as to the rates of pay applicable to secondary school teachers.

It had long been the practice for teachers to provide cover for absent colleagues. The National Union of Teachers contended that that was as a matter of goodwill; the local authorities as a matter of contractual obligation.

By a letter dated January 30, 1985 the NUT instructed members to refuse to provide cover for absent colleagues. The local authorities' response was to make deductions from the teachers' salaries, calculated on a time apportionment basis.

The four amounts in question in the present test case, were £2,17, £2,00, £2,16 and £3,37.

It was accepted by both sides that in order to do his or her job properly a teacher would have to spend some time outside school hours, in marking school work and in preparing for classes.

The allocation to teachers of non-teaching periods recognized their need to carry out those essential tasks, but whether or not non-teaching periods were regarded as sacrosanct, the teachers accepted that they would have to spend time outside school hours as well.

It was consistent with the status of teaching as a profession, that teachers could not claim extra payment for such work.

The contracts of employment were silent as to whether there was a contractual duty to provide cover when asked to do so; they were also silent as to teachers' obligations in many other important respects.

A contract of employment in a professional capacity would not normally be expected to detail a professional employee's obligations. It would not be expected in the case of a solicitor or a doctor.

Without essaying any definition of a profession, his Lordship was firmly of opinion that teachers were members of a profession.

Their obligations could not be confined to imparting academic knowledge to the pupils. The relationship between a teacher and his pupils went far beyond included obligations of discipline and care.

Professionals were employed to provide a particular service, and had a duty to do so properly.

Institutions required an administrative hierarchy, and in such a case to allow the employee to receive his salary in full, without taking into account the loss to the employer of those services.

The deductions here were small in amount, but were not nominal damages; they were calculated to represent the loss caused. The defendants were therefore entitled in equity to set off against the salaries sums not exceeding the damages claimable.

The deductions were justifiable and the actions should therefore be dismissed. The appropriate declarations would be made, and costs would be awarded to the defendants.

Solicitors: Mr Hugh Pierce; Mr D. Buckley, Rotherham; Shave Frimand, Co for Mr R. R. Bugler, Doncaster; Mr John Scampour, Solihull; Mr R. G. Hemmings, Croydon.

Homeless persons staying in hotel were "occupying" it

Regina v Hackney London Borough Council, Ex parte Thrasivoulos
Before Lord Justice Stephen Brown, Lord Justice Balcombe and Sir Ronald Cumming-Bruce [Judgment given May 22]

Homeless persons who were temporarily accommodated in a hotel by the local authority were occupying the hotel for the purposes of sections 15 and 19 of the Housing Act 1961.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by Aristophanes and Agni Thrasivoulos from a decision of Mr Justice Woolf who on July 3, 1985 dismissed their application for judicial review of a decision of Hackney London Borough Council to serve overcrowding notices under the Housing Act 1961.

Mr Richard Drabble for the appellants; Mr Michael Barnes, QC and Mr John Howell for the local authority.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE said that the appellants were the owners of a number of premises in Hackney which were described as hotels and offered bed and breakfast accommodation.

All rooms were fully furnished, with linen and room cleaning being provided. Kitchens were available for the preparation of children's food. In many cases the role against preparing food for adult guests was broken. No main meals were provided and rooms were let on a day-to-day basis at £2 a person.

A B.A.T INDUSTRIES REPORT
Extracts from the Chairman's speech at the Annual General Meeting

"I expect 1986 profit to show renewed growth"

PATRICK SHEEHY, Chairman

Looking at the prospects for 1986, I must stress that exchange movements are unpredictable and clearly affect the translation of our earnings into sterling, as was seen last year with the depreciation of the US dollar. However, in local currencies, I expect the Group to achieve further progress.

Our tobacco business should increase its overall market share with a further improvement in trading profit for the year despite a decline in the first six months. In particular, increased profits from Brown & Williamson will be totally concentrated into the second half of the year as a consequence of exceptionally heavy trade loading at the end of 1985. B.A.T Cigarettenfabriken should continue to improve its performance in the West German market. In Brazil, the impact of the Zero Inflation Plan remains uncertain particularly in view of the Government's refusal to allow a restoration of manufacturers' margins to reasonable economic levels.

The retailing environment in the US continues to be challenging, but the businesses that we are retaining are well placed to compete, and I expect a higher performance from them. Department stores in West Germany face another difficult year but Horten should show an improvement in profit. In the UK, Argos continues to produce strong growth and will be launching exciting new superstores in August.

Wiggins Teape has made an excellent start to the year with profits from carbonless

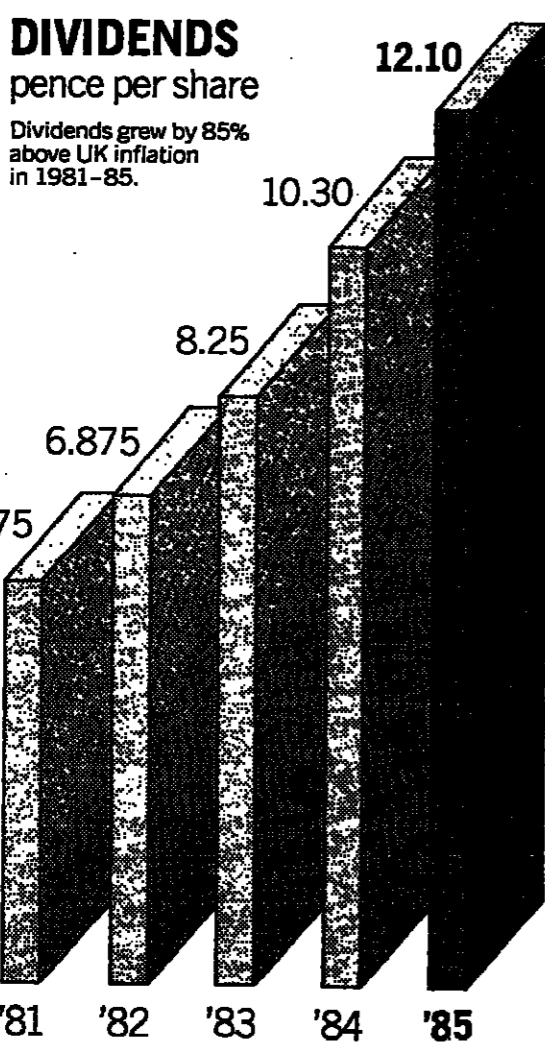
well ahead and a good contribution from fine papers, but increasing pulp prices may partly offset this improvement. Appleton Papers also continues its strong growth and should produce significantly improved profits from further volume increases of carbonless sales and greater manufacturing efficiency.

The general insurance business of Eagle Star will benefit from improving market conditions in the UK and is achieving excellent growth in premium income. The rate of growth of Allied Dunbar may be somewhat tempered by comparison with the very high levels of pension business transacted in the pre-Budget period of 1985, but the new permanent health product has proved very successful; Allied Dunbar's financial surplus for the year should again be well ahead.

The contribution to Group operating profit from Associated Companies continues to be important, but growth prospects in Imasco are likely to be affected by highly competitive conditions in the Canadian cigarette market.

Despite strong operating cash flow, the Group's net interest charge will show a further increase arising from a full year's financing cost of Allied Dunbar and lower investment returns from Brazil.

Overall I expect the full year's results to show renewed growth at the operating, pre-tax and attributable profit levels; subject once again to the translation effect of exchange rates, particularly the US dollar. Within this framework, it remains the intention of your Board to continue to increase dividends well in excess of the rate of inflation.



B.A.T INDUSTRIES

The Report and Accounts for 1985 is available from the Company Secretary, B.A.T Industries p.l.c., Windsor House, 50 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NL.

Engineers who set safety standards

The Institution of Electrical Engineers — better known as the IEE — may be the third oldest among the key engineering bodies and probably the richest.

Yet it is nothing if not practical. It is a characteristic that emerges whether it is tackling the problems and future of the industry, or of itself in providing good value with wise counsel whether it is to its members or the many it influences from the Government down.

Even the individual citizen directly feels the impact of the IEE. It sets the safety regulations, updated from time to time as technology moves on, for domestic electrical wiring, for industry, shipping and, more recently, offshore structures such as oil rigs.

It was the IEE that set down recently the need for sensitive earth-leakage equipment, especially for circuits operating garden equipment, such as electric mowers and hedge-cutters.

years to 1932 in the days of crystal set listening. It was just across from the IEE secretary's office and the IEE library that Lord Reith had his office.

There is still a notice that tells the visitor to stay quiet when the red light is on. The truth is that the IEE is a part of the Establishment which has had to change with the times. It was born in the days of the electric telegraph — as the Society of Telegraph Engineers in 1871 — came to terms with the ramifications

of electricity and, more recently, took on the electronics era. The post of secretary is the top administration job in engineering institutions. Howard Losly, who came to the IEE secretaryship in 1980 from managing directorships in the General Electric Company (GEC), is the seventh to hold the position since the IEE, as such was formed in 1882.

But if he leads the institution's civil service, his "prime minister" is the institution's president, traditionally in office for a year. The incumbent is Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, a former Controller of the Royal Navy and the first weapons electri-

cal engineer to achieve the rank of admiral. The Admiral is not one to beat about the bush. He said: "Professional engineers are always complaining about their lack of status. But you get the status you deserve. If you recruit too many mediocrities, why be surprised if they do not earn a high status for the profession?"

But there is real evidence, he believes, that the picture is changing. Towards the end of 1984 the IEE took stock of 10 years of encouraging the best pupils to enter electrical engineering and found that not only the number of applications doubled but the quality of those accepted had risen dramatically.

In 1973 half those going into universities to study electrical engineering rated only eight UCAS points or less, while only 15 per cent had 13 points or higher. UCAS is the University Central Council of Admissions that adds up pre-university academic qualifications such as A-level passes. In 1982 fewer than 15 per cent were lingering at the eight-points level while more than 35 per cent were achieving 13 points or more. There have since been further improvements, with 45 per cent at 13 points or higher.

Sir Lindsay said: "The most cheering thing I have seen is the enormous quality of young people entering the universities and polytechnics to go into electrical and electronic engineering. The fact that we are now recruiting a much bigger share of the brightest and best augurs very well for the profession."



"There undoubtedly are a lot of bright youngsters wanting to get into the profession. Electronics have caught the imagination."

As long ago as the middle of 1984 the IEE was telling the House of Lords that the number of academic places for reading electrical engineering should be doubled.

Sir Lindsay said: "If the universities are to educate more students, they will need to recruit more lecturers. Ideally these will come from high achievers in their late twenties or early thirties with good industrial experience."

"Sadly the rigid university salary scales do not provide competition with industrial salaries for these people and some way must be found to solve this problem. It is particularly pressing in the power field."

Perhaps £2,000 a year which might not only bridge the gap but build a link between universities and industry that could be of great benefit in the future.

He added: "We are now establishing what the requirements are from universities and polytechnics. There has been a reasonably warm response from industry."

The need was to improve the standards of teaching mathematics and physics in schools, he said. "As a nation we are undoubtedly a very inventive bunch but we have failed to develop the skills and resources to mass-produce low-cost items of electronic hardware. We must devote more of our efforts to improving our capability in computer-aided production engineering and to producing more and better engineers, together with adequate finan-

cial incentives to persuade them to work in this area."

A recent first by the IEE was its venture into electronic publishing. The Inspect operation, together with other publishing and conferences which are also aimed to run at a profit, account for £11 million of the IEE's annual income of £15 million and largely account for the trading surplus of just over £2 million in the last financial year.

Mr Losly said that the IEE recognized it had to look for other areas to produce income as competition against Inspect grew.

One way was to build on the database and make it available in different ways. A recent launch was of an electronic materials information service, the IEE's first venture in electronic publishing. Groups of information providers evaluate the data. There is also publication in hard copy for those who need that.

The IEE is also venturing into distance learning to provide training materials, one of the needs of practising engineers who need to keep up to date.

As a successful business the IEE is able to use the advantage of its trading surpluses to break into new territories like these. Sir Lindsay said: "One of the principal functions of any professional institution is the exchange of information between its members to speed the application of new knowledge, hasten the development of new products and ensure that existing products are maintained and operated at their maximum efficiency."

This is why the IEE holds each year 850 evening meetings throughout Britain and



More and more young people are going into electrical engineering. Main picture shows Dr Laurie Cuthbert and Brenda Chan with, foreground, Justine Andrea, and in the background, Laidia Kandouci, and Diane Bishop at Queen Mary College, University of London. The trend is welcomed by the institute president, Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, above.

about 20 major conferences, 100 one-day discussion meetings and 15 vacation period schools. In print it has a wide range of journals and books, with a printed product appearing about every working day of the year.

Despite calls by the Engineering Council, umbrella body for the profession as well as the industry, for more integration among institutions, progress with mergers has been slow. But the IEE and the smaller Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers have an agreement in principle to merge; a final decision is still to come from the members once detailed proposals have been established.

A merger with the Institution of Electrical Engineers Incorporated Engineers, which is to technician electrical engineers what the IEE is to chartered engineers, is not on the cards.

But closer co-operation is always being sought with bodies such as this or, as in the computer software area, with organizations such as the British Computer Society.

The IEE looks likely to continue its practical approach on mergers within the profession just as it does in other matters.

Derek Harris
Industrial Editor



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Advertisement

Why do you get out of bed in the morning?

In today's society, people are motivated by more than the primitive instinct of survival—the need to obtain each day's supply of food and avoid the onslaught of enemies or environment. Some are restless souls who look continuously for new summits to surmount. Others have a more relaxed view on life. Whatever the intensity of the motivation, the objectives vary widely. Some seek acclaim from a vast audience, some value the accumulation of wealth, others are driven to leave a permanent landmark on the surface of the earth, or strive to make things smaller, more beautiful, more useful. Many are driven by a desire to serve their fellow citizens.

Today people, particularly the young, seem more motivated by idealism than was the case 20 or 30 years ago. Perhaps the greater social freedom and greater security which obtains today enables this idealism to emerge, whereas previously this opportunity did not exist. Of course not all the ideals

and the way they are pursued command sympathy, and we now see more religious and political terrorism in the guise of idealism than ever before. With so much idealism about, it is strange that engineers and engineering are not idolised. Yet it is the wealth-creating industries of this country whose taxes pay for social services, doctors, nurses, hospitals and all the things the idealists would have more of. The limit to compassion is

the limit to provide the means to be compassionate. Idealists who rail against the limited means put at the disposal of compassion do not regard industry as an object of idealism. Whilst this view is true of those outside industry, it is also true of many of those within industry itself. Most engineers' motivation is to be, as their title states, ingenious. The more ingenious the solution the more ideal it is. Engineers do not regard themselves as

the dispensers of the means of compassion. In fact, many only want to do engineering and are reluctant to move into other spheres, both in industry and society, where they can influence the generation and distribution of the money which is the means of compassion. It is those who are in industry lack idealism, how can industry be regarded by society at large as the fountainhead, or at least the paymaster, of all other ideals?

It is because industry is so poorly appreciated for its contribution to society that this year has been designated as "Industry Year" in the UK. The aim of Industry Year is to help people understand the role of industry in creating jobs, wealth and service to society, as well as creating the artefacts of industry which all need, and to help dispel the "dark satanic mills" image of industry and put it in its right place in people's perception of values.

It is too far-fetched to conceive of a torch being lit for industry the light of which will attract those growing number of young idealists into it so that their motivation will be the reduction, by means of the wealth they generate, of poverty, hardship and distress? Not for nothing does the IEE add a line to its logo in its image-creating promotions: "The Institution of Electrical Engineers—the wealth-creating professionals." That's why we get out of bed in the morning!

The Institution of Electrical Engineers, where would you be without us?

We know this sounds a little trash but things just wouldn't be the same without us. We are involved in nearly every aspect of your life—at work and at play. Yet you probably don't recognise us. We normally keep a fairly low profile but, for once, we thought we should speak up.

Just imagine what life would be like without electricity and its associated technology. For one thing, it would be impossible to keep hospital machinery and equipment running; process food; manufacture drugs and medicines; or treat sewage. People would contract disease. Communications would break down. There would be social disorder, perhaps even anarchy.

Isn't this all a little far-fetched? We don't think so. Engineers serve our community and are deeply conscious of their social responsibilities. Their skills also improve conditions in emerging countries.

"Business gains" Then let us take business both big and small. Industry, the key to the nation's prosperity, needs to keep pace with foreign competition. The ability and ingenuity of our engineers is a key factor in our survival. British business needs innovators in such wide ranging activities as power engineering, micro electronics, control engineering, communications, computing and many more. Electrical engineering is a "sunrise" industry on which the country depends for its future prosperity.

In so doing, The Institution of Electrical Engineers assists professional engineers to save the community and create wealth for the nation. You may not meet us often in our professional capacities but our logo will remind you who we are.

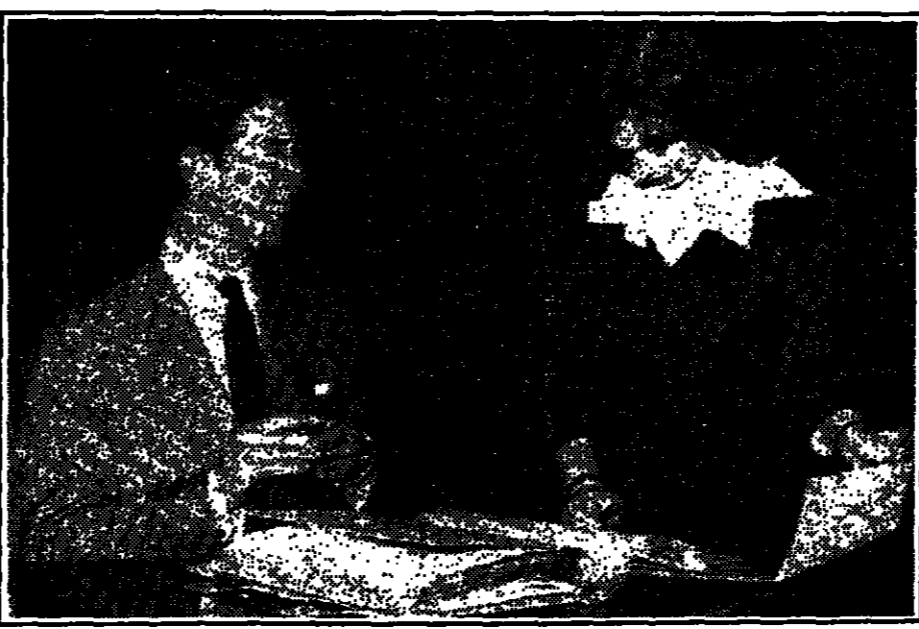


THE INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Savoy Place London WC2R 0BL
The Wealth-Creating Professionals

The Royal Connection

The Institution is fortunate in the interest taken in it by the Royal Family. Her Majesty The Queen is Patron and their Royal Highnesses, The Duke of Edinburgh, The Duke of Kent and The Prince of Wales are all Honorary Fellows as was the Rt. Hon. Earl Mountbatten.

His Royal Highness Prince Charles signing the Register of Honorary Fellows on his election.



Too clever by half

Those wishing to learn the English language are faced with many baffling nuances in the way it is used. Not least is the meaning of the word "clever". As the dictionary definition implies desirable characteristics like talented and skilful, how is it possible to be too clever, as in "too clever by half" or "too clever for his own good"? Why is an intellectual suspect, even despised, person in Britain and a respected person in Continental Europe?

The answer lies in the much praised pragmatic nature of the British character. Two aspects, social and educational, indicate how unfortunate British pragmatism has been in generating the anti-intellectual tradition. A successful British entrepreneur would educate his children in the aristocratic tradition. He would use his wealth to build a mansion, go hunting, and ape the

aristocracy. The British aristocracy let him join their ranks even if only granting a form of second-class membership. Having ruined his enterprise by neglecting it, the family was back where it started. From clogs to clogs in three generations was a true aphorism.

On the Continent, the social structure was much more rigid and there was less class mobility than in Britain. The successful Continental entrepreneurs could not break into the aristocracy, and so they formed themselves into a middle-class bourgeois intellectual grouping which today has achieved harmony between "kultur" and "technik". They do not despise intellectual achievement in either. A similar calamity befell the academic establishment. British pragmatism dictated that the new technologies of the industrial

revolution should be taught within the existing university system.

The Continental universities were not so pragmatic; they would have none of this new technology nonsense. So the new technologies set up their own Technical Hoch Schule and Polytechnics which today are far more prestigious and more difficult to enter than the traditional arts universities.

How can the anti-intellectual bias in British Society be countered? Perhaps, as in so many matters, there is a self-correcting, if somewhat slowly responsive, mechanism. Modern technology is now so fiendishly complex that only those of high intellectual calibre can deal with it, and such people are few. High demand for those in scarce supply raises the public perception of their value to society. When that happens it will not be possible to be too clever at all, not just by half.

Concern and caring for the disabled

"Concern" and "caring" are in danger of becoming overworked words, destined for the lack of respect accorded to all clichés. This is sad because society today is more concerned and more caring about those who are disabled than at any time in the past.

It is another cliché to say that technology is taken for granted. Only those actually working in technology know how much has been achieved and what wonderful opportunities still lie ahead. Particularly dedicated are those applying modern technology to help those who are disabled. Ingenuity is not the limiting factor. One limiting factor is that no two problems are the same. Each problem requires a special solution.

Another problem is, of course, money. It is the responsibility of those who have had the privilege of a professional education to use this advantage in public debate to ensure that resources are provided to use the technology already available to help the disabled.

There are those who can see only the small dark face of technology, like the effects of environmental pollution, and who regard the march of science as something to be checked before we are all destroyed. The much bigger brighter face of technology is taken for granted. Perhaps we should have one day a year without electric power to remind people of what the everyday world owes to its

engineers and scientists. The IEE decided that steps should be taken to provide a more positive image of the profession, and one of these steps has been the inauguration of a prize for the best application of electrical or electronic engineering for helping disabled people.

When it came to award the prize in 1985 the quality of applications was so high that the selection of the winner could only be achieved by making two awards each of £5000. The world today is becoming more and more conscious of the debt it owes, as a result of the advantages provided by technology, to those who are unable to take full advantage of it.

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The unique element that changed all our lives

Which discovery comes at the top of the list of the most beneficial, yet most taken-for-granted invention of science and engineering? Most probably electricity generation in close competition with the flush water system.

Life without the convenience and associated comfort flowing from the electric switch and the three-pin plug would be unthinkable for most of us. Indeed, just pondering such a deprivation I wish that another philosopher had devised such a memorable accolade as Lenin who said 65 years ago: "Communism is Soviet power plus electrification of the whole country."

The list of creature comforts is easy to compile - lighting, refrigeration, dishwashers, radio and television, telephones and home computers, vacuum cleaners, hair driers, toasters, blenders and so many other household gadgets.

The roll call for industry is endless, ranging from air conditioning systems for office blocks to countless industrial applications. The unique properties of electricity are exploited to manufacture chemicals and to run electric motors.

Without electricity there would be no information technology revolution of micro-electronics, computers, satellites, communication links by copper cable and optical glass fibres. The proliferation of fast food restaurants could not have happened without the backing of a vast spectrum of new electrical goods.

The regeneration of more traditional industries has also occurred. Industry accounts for close to half of all electricity used. Essential manufacturing such as cement, chemicals and metals are dependent on this source of energy.

Inefficient old-fashioned processes have given way to more productive electrically-driven ones. Electric arc furnaces are the basis of steelmaking. Aluminium smelting uses 45,000 megawatts or the output of the equivalent of 40 large nuclear or 20 large modern coal-fired electricity power stations. Advances in smelting technology have cut the energy needed by 25 per cent.

Against this eulogy, it

strikes a discordant note to suggest there are applications for which electricity is simply an inappropriate fuel. Heating rooms with electric bar fires is certainly one of them.

Modern gas and solid-fuel fires are more efficient. So is the clever rediscovery of the trick of electric (or gas) heat pumps, which use waste heat that is topped-up with the premium fuel.

A development which takes the idea even further are machines called minichips, standing for miniature combined heat and in-house power. The latest of these is installed at the headquarters of the Devon and Cornwall police force in Exeter. It produces the electricity and hot water needs of the organization by converting fuel into energy three times more efficiently than the power stations of the Central Electricity Generating Board converts fossil fuels into electrical energy delivered to the consumer.

That reflects the different status of electricity to the primary fossil fuels. One of those, whether it is coal, oil and uranium or even peat and wood, has to be burnt to boil the water for the steam to turn

electricity progressed simultaneously with growth of the world economy and pauses in the Great Depression between the World Wars.

In the postwar period growth was up to ten per cent a year. The technological advances to meet the demand included development of large turbines and transmission networks. These exploited economies of scale to achieve more efficient generation and supply. The thermal efficiency rose from about 20 per cent to more than 30 per cent between the 1940s and 1960s, with bigger power stations producing electricity more cheaply than their predecessors.

Furthermore, nuclear power had entered the equation, with its high capital cost but potentially lower running costs. However, the use of electricity began its sharp decline with the rise in oil prices from 1973, with the following ten years producing a fall in consumption.

A rule of thumb for electricity planners (although they call it the planning margin) is that the generating capacity should exceed demand by about 20 per cent. This allows for underestimates in demand forecasting and major breakdowns.

From the tram cars of the 1890s to the expansion of electronics technology in the 1970s, the rise in demand for

Since the forecasting errors



Inside British Nuclear Fuels' Sellafield advance gas reactor: a powerful force in the energy equation despite the growing numbers of demonstrators against nuclear power generation at the Sellafield and Sizewell sites

Scandinavians whose forests are dying is a difference of opinion about the proportion of blame attributed to Britain's power stations. Other factors, such as the changes of ozone levels provoked by motor vehicle exhausts, are believed to contribute to the damage.

Sulphur can be removed from flue-gases and by modification of the furnaces to trap the materials in the ash. They are expensive. The nuclear waste problem is more intractable. One approach is to retain spent fuel in their intact state, storing them at British Nuclear Fuels' plant, at Sellafield, in Cumbria, rather than reprocessing them and releasing large volumes of gaseous, solid and liquid wastes.

Technical snags which have plagued nuclear power and financial problems caused by wildly fluctuating oil prices, are experiences that must surely teach the wisdom of using a mixture of energy options. Not only for political but economic and environmental reasons.

The sort of hi-tech approach that has produced the efficient, small-scale power system of the minichip is also at work in other energy technologies. They include cogeneration, or combined heat and power; wind, wave, tidal and solar power; and geothermal energy from hot rocks beneath the ground.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Between 1980 and 1984 the

The current that can cure the sick

Energy for life is the UK electricity supply industry's latest advertising slogan. It extols the ubiquitous virtues of the force you cannot see but which infiltrates almost every domestic and working activity.

Certainly, it is a persuasive piece of corporate public relations aimed at stressing the indispensable nature of electricity at a time when its generation is coming in for much criticism from the environmentalists.

What is true however, is that the purveyors of electric power have ensured through the ease of use of their product and the superior and often unique nature of the appliances, that industrial society would collapse without it.

The pollution-free aspects of electricity use can outweigh the hazards associated with its creation, say its supporters.

Sophisticated electronics are rapidly improving the quality of life beyond the wildest dreams of the coal and gas dominated nineteenth century. Breathtaking advances in medical science have been achieved thanks to the design and development skills of the electrical engineer.

The face of industry has been changed radically and permanently with such inventions as the electric-arc furnace for steelmaking and robots in manufacturing.

The electrical and electronic sectors form the one branch of the engineering industry that is on an upward trend. Like the mechanical sector, electrical engineering suffered a drop in employment at the end of the 1970s and continued throughout the recession. The difference between the two, however, is that employment in the electrical side stabilized quickly at about 650,000 from 1981 onwards while the traditional mechanical branch has carried on falling.

At the end of last year the number of workers in electrical engineering was an estimated 720,000 not far short of the 1978 peak. But the mechanical sector work force has dropped from one million in 1979 to 775,000.

Electronics is another sector where employment has been rising steadily since 1982 to about 377,000 and now accounts for almost 20 per cent of engineering jobs. Significantly electronic companies in the UK now appear to be recruiting increased numbers of highly educated and trained people such as professional electrical engineers.

Between 1980 and 1984 the

numbers of office workers, supervisors and traditional craftsmen in electronics companies fell by over a fifth, but during the same period the number of scientists and technologists went up by 36 per cent to 34,500.

These are the people who are at work in design and development departments of companies around the world refining today's products and developing tomorrow's.

The information technology revolution is arguably the most important influence on electrical engineers. This is demonstrated by the deep involvement of the IEE in the £350m Alvey programme, funded by three Government departments and industry itself, to stimulate British IT research.

The Alvey team describe the five-year programme as a series of collaborative, pre-competitive projects which fit into overall strategies which have been developed for the key technologies of intelligent knowledge based systems, the man-machine interface, software engineering, very large

The drive for system integration is the strongest influence shaping the factory of tomorrow

scale integration and computing architecture.

More than 100 full industrial projects out of 550 proposals have now been approved, involving 60 firms, 40 universities, six polytechnics and five Government research establishments.

Alvey, set up in response to the Japanese fifth generation computer initiative, is seeking to explore ways in which these more powerful, bigger memory computers can be exploited, particularly in manufacturing.

The factory of the future undoubtedly will be the result of the work of the electrical and electronic engineers who will refine and harness the technology that has become known as computer integrated manufacturing (CIM). This drive for systems integration is clearly emerging as the strongest influence on the shape of the highly automated, robotised factory of tomorrow.

On the medical front the electrical engineer is also helping to determine the future. Electricity has been recognized for generations as useful

in diagnoses, for example the electrocardiogram and the electroencephalogram. More recently, the use of magnetics for nerve stimulation and diagnosis of illness has been investigated - a method that unlike traditional electrical stimulation, is painless and can be done without the need for electrodes to be attached to the patient.

New imaging systems are being developed for use in gastric physiology and in monitoring premature babies, while there is also growing interest in using magnetic fields to help repair difficult bone fractures. Research is being done into claims that electricity can help in the treatment of arthritis, burns, gout, wound healing, laryngitis and lumbago.

But possibly the most exciting development of recent years has been in nuclear magnetic resonance imaging for tissue scanning in suspected cancer patients. This method pioneered in Britain, is said to be of particular use in scanning the central nervous system.

In the home, the work of the electrical engineer can be seen in a variety of ways. Advanced electronics are making possible the totally automated, computerised house, equipped with security devices, fire detection and alarm systems, cooking and entertainment systems all controlled by voice recognition machines.

Fire detection systems have become far more reliable thanks to the work of electrical engineers using microprocessor-based data collection systems with analogue sensors. Thus false alarms can now be predicted before a real false alarm occurs.

In the home, high definition television is adding a new dimension to small screen entertainment, while more reliable, more compact video tape recorders are being developed along with ever-improving high fidelity equipment.

The latest development, described by the IEE as revolutionary, is the compact disc, invented by Philips of Holland and initially developed and marketed jointly with Sony of Japan. The disc has rapidly assumed a major share of the recorded music market. By the end of 1983 more than 10,000 CD players had been sold in the UK with 250,000 discs.

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Racal. Technological excellence has engineered a great British success.

The Racal Electronics Group is a success story by any standards: a worldwide leader in many areas of electronics, yet founded only thirty-six years ago; a company marketing in virtually every country of the world, and dominating many market areas in the face of fierce foreign competition. Named in April 1986 by Management Today as the leading company in 'Britain's Best Managed Eight', the Racal team has much of which it can be proud.

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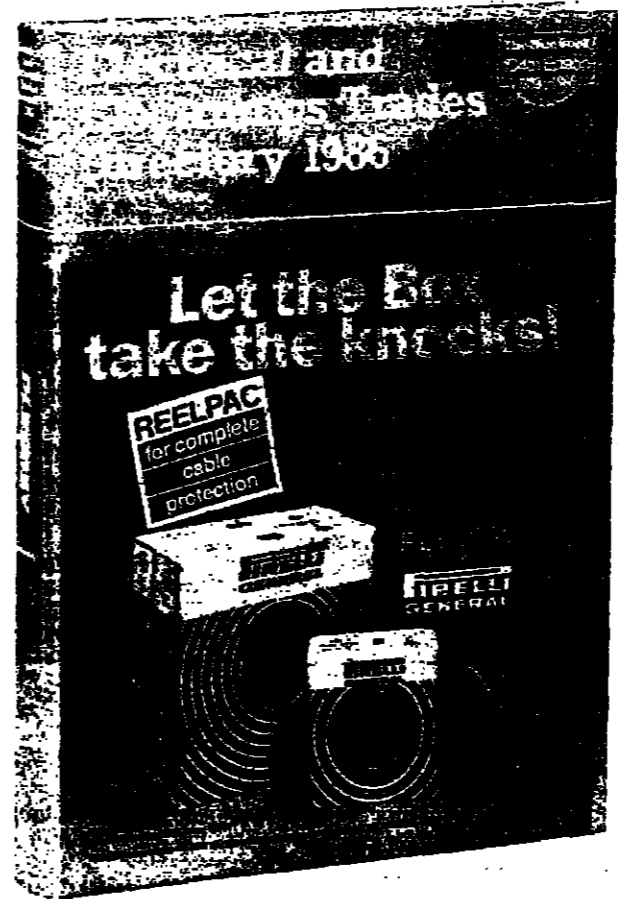
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Electrical and Electronics Trades Directory 1986



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FOCUS

THE INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS/3



Inside the institution's library with librarian Janet Tomlinson. The library which has a staff of 18, receives over 36,000 enquiries a year

Links forged with schools

In education and training the Institution of Electrical Engineers (IEE) has not only been a pioneer but is continuing to explore new ways of meeting problems. These can range from stimulating youngsters' interests in professional engineering to keeping the mature engineer up to scratch.

Its latest initiative has been Project UNCLE - undertaking new curriculum links with engineering - a scheme launched in Hampshire as a pilot experiment 18 months ago. The IEE has hopes that this will subsequently go national.

Mr Howard Losty, the IEE secretary, said: "It is a way of getting electrical engineers into the schools, giving them help on new project work by creating a direct link for them with engineers and industry which is so vital now technology is changing so swiftly. We would like to see an engineer associated with every secondary school in the country."

Regular newsletters and conferences reinforce the liaison service. Mrs Dianne Winfield, head of the IEE's schools liaison service said: "So far the overall feeling tends to be that the project has proved very important and is providing an extremely useful resource to schools."

The IEE, earlier than many, perceived the problem of winning recognition for engineering in a society which for generations had tended to respect only the arts and pure science. In 1975 the IEE set up its schools liaison service to improve both the number and quality of students reading electrical engineering, as both were worryingly low.

Numbers wanting to enter electrical engineering doubled in 10 years and the quality went up. The IEE now has 45 schools liaison officers around the country backed up by a panel of about 600 institution members. They make visits to talk in the schools, help teachers with curriculum, set up trips to local factories and other industrial locations and pass on surplus equipment to schools for their use.

Regular newsletters and conferences reinforce the liaison service. Mrs Winfield said: "The service has clearly had an impact. Now it is extremely difficult to keep up with the demand for electrical engineering places." Because of the acute shortage of mathematics and physics teachers in schools aspects of teacher training are now being looked at by the IEE. Teacher workshops are also being set up to give an insight into a systems approach.

Three times a year the IEE produces 12,500 copies of a journal, delivered free to secondary schools, mostly with material written by teachers themselves on electronics and computer control. At Easter some 350 teachers gave up their time to go to a conference organized by the IEE.

The institution has as part of its schools programme and in other ways been attempting to attract more women into the profession. In 1984 it had only 861 women members, and although the number has risen to 1,484, this still represents only 1.7 per cent of the IEE membership of some 86,000.

INSPEC - Information Services for the Physics and Engineering Communities

INSPEC is the leading English-language information service providing access to the world's scientific and technical papers in the fields of Physics, Electrical Engineering, Electronics, Communications, Control Engineering, Computers and Computing, and Information Technology.

The INSPEC Database which lies at the centre of these services comprises summaries (abstracts) of such papers together with details of the source document. A variety of indexing and classification codes facilitate selection of documents on any given subject. The computer-based file dates back to 1968, currently contains approximately 2.7 million records, and is being added to at the rate of some 220,000 records per year.

Abstracts Journals: Three abstracts journals: Electrical & Electronics Abstracts, Computer & Control Abstracts, Physics Abstracts are the recognized reference works in these subjects, each containing short summaries of technical papers selected from scanning every issue of approximately 3,000 journals and published proceedings of more than 800 conferences, as well as many books, reports and professional publications.

Current Papers: These current-awareness journals, covering the same fields as the Abstracts Journals, are designed to meet the needs of scientists and engineers whose interests extend over a range of subjects. They provide a listing, arranged by subject, of the titles of recently-published papers in these fields, together with details of the source document in which the full paper may be found.

IT Focus: The present growth of interest in information technology and office automation is reflected in the journal - IT Focus Update on Information Technology. This provides specially-written summaries of technical and business papers highlighting aspects such as cost-effectiveness of systems and experience of applications of IT. Named products are indexed in each monthly issue and year-end cumulative indexes are provided.

Key Abstracts: The eight Key Abstracts journals focus attention on significant technical developments in specific areas such as Communication Technology, Electronic Circuits, etc. Selection is from just the more important journals and conference proceedings with short summaries provided so that the full relevance of each paper may be assessed.

SDI and Topics: These services provide weekly notification of papers published within precise subject areas. SDI provides a personal information service based on a 'profile' of the individual subscriber's interests while Topics is a similar service based on 'standard' profiles. Notifications are on cards, allowing ease of filing in a personal index.

Online services: The complete file of information stored on the INSPEC Database can be searched directly via the online service. All that is needed is an inexpensive terminal to connect the user via the local telephone system, to an online network which provides access throughout the world to the computer holding the INSPEC Database. Searching of the file is interactive and straightforward, using simple English-language statements.

Details of all INSPEC services are shown in the INSPEC Catalogue which may be obtained from: INSPEC Marketing Department, Station House, Nighthall Road, Hachin, Herts, United Kingdom SG5 1RU. Telephone: Hitchin (0462) 53331. Telex: 825962 IEE G. Cables: Voltampere Hitchin. Facsimile: (0462) 59122.

Most questions answered at the world famous library



Dianne Winfield, head of schools liaison service, beside Benjamin Franklin, a pioneer in the study of electricity

Britain's prowess in exporting its electrical engineering knowledge and products is too often eclipsed by the runaway success of imported consumer goods.

While Japanese "laser marketing" techniques bombard the country with calculators, television sets, video tape recorders and other wizard electronic gadgets, and huge multinationals such as IBM dominate the computer market - Britain's electrical engineers are inventing, designing, developing and installing a wide and diverse range of electrical goods for export.

The Institution of Electrical Engineers says the stringent academic and practical qualifications required of professional British electrical engineers result in their expertise and knowledge being in constant demand in many countries.

Seemingly mundane but important proof is provided by the 15th edition of the institution's wiring regulations. These have set the standard for electrical wiring systems in buildings for 104 years. This edition has been harmonized with European Commission regulations and is now regarded as the definitive international standard.

The institution is often requested to accredit other countries' electrical engineering courses. Despite the Government's policy of demanding that foreign students pay full fees for their British tuition, the institution remains the favourite for potential young electrical engineers from as far afield as China and Iran.

On the first floor of the institution's imposing headquarters, a stone's throw from the Savoy Hotel in London, is its world famous library. There is a staff of 18, half of them graduates, who through links with 700 data bases can deal with the average 36,000 enquiries received every year.

More than 5,000 of the enquiries are from abroad, many of them seeking copies of learned documents. The library is reputed to be the best of its type in the world.

The institution also operates the world's most comprehensive English language engineering data base, called INSPEC (Information Services for the Physics and Engineering Communities).

Electrical and electronic engineering in Britain now is basking in the warmth of rising export success that has nearly wiped out the industry's trade deficit. Since 1979 the total sales value of the depressed mechanical engineering sector has risen by about 30 per cent to an estimated £18,788 million last year. But this is eclipsed by the increase in electrical and electronic sales of 89 per cent in the same period to £21,715 million.

machines, and industrial machinery in general. But equally unhealthy deficits can be seen in the trading of telecommunications equipment, TV and sound recording equipment, electrical machinery, office machines and computers and metal working machinery.

The result last year was an overall deficit of just £338 million, compared with £905 million in 1984. Behind the figures are the well worn stories of great British successes, in particular the selling of power stations to the Chinese and the Indians. But there are the equally trumpeted failures, of high technology inventions exploited overseas because of the lack of domestic risk takers and the notorious brain drain.

Not so well documented is the work of consultants whose product is their expertise and knowledge. In most corners of the world the British consulting engineer can be found designing and supervising the building of new power stations, telephone transmission systems, power systems for hospitals, waterworks, oil refineries and transport networks.

About 20 per cent of UK consulting work is in the electrical and electronic fields and there are three major firms: Kennedy & Donkin of

Godalming in Surrey, Merz & McLellan of Newcastle, and Ewbank-Preese of Brighton. Together they account for about half the UK output.

Electrical engineers from these and other companies are involved in designing, for example, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems, the nerve centres of electrical, gas and water plants and the electrical control networks for public transport systems.

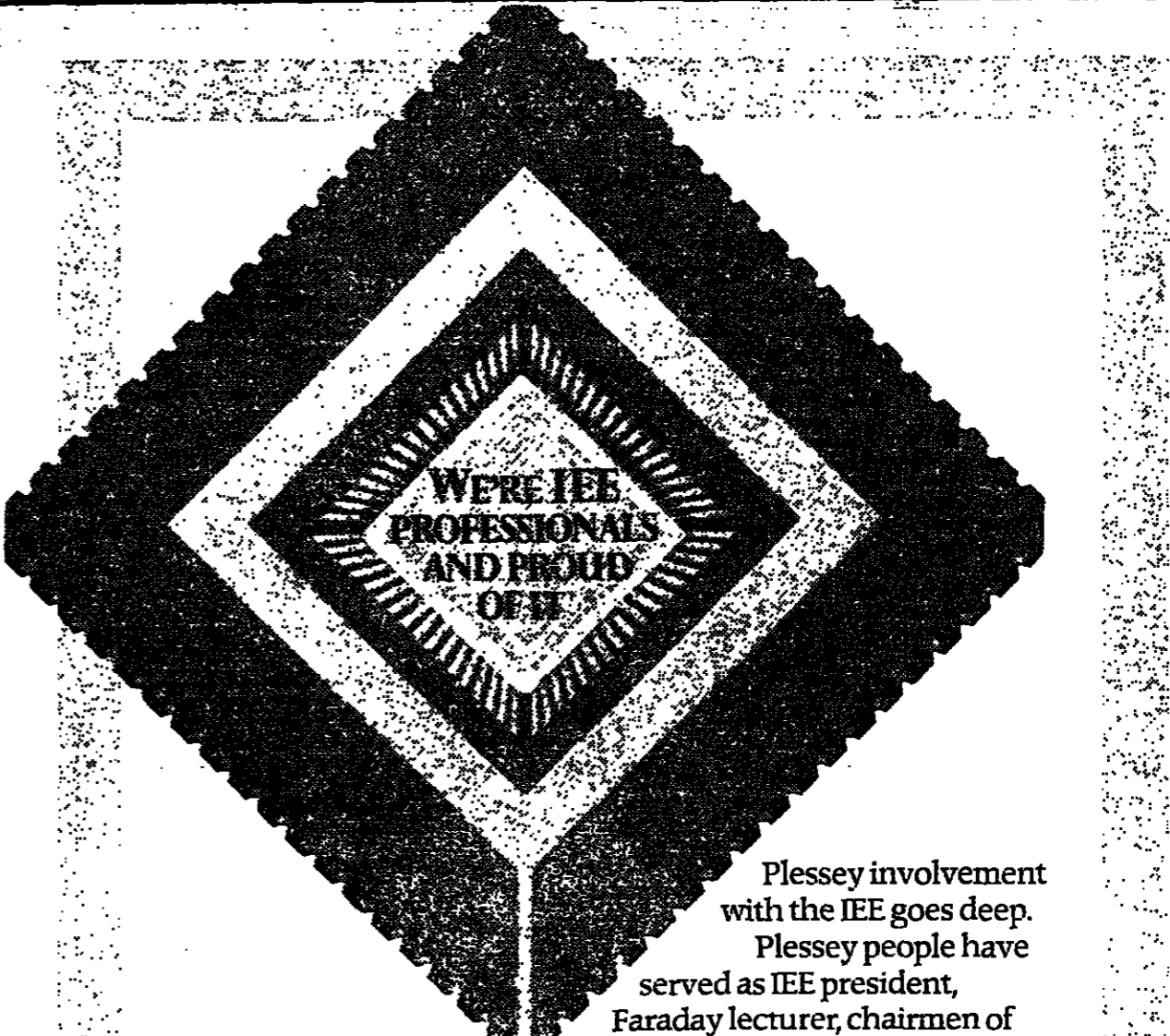
Many are involved in consortia working on huge overseas projects. Kennedy & Donkin, for example, is part of a 10-company group called British Metro Consultants Group, appointed five years ago to design a new \$5 billion underground railway system for Baghdad. Electrical engineers are responsible for designing the electrical substations for the railway and the overhead lines; and for laying down the performance specifications for the rolling stock and specifying the signalling control systems, the air conditioning and controls and the heating, lighting and ventilating systems for the station lifts.

Maldwyn John, a partner in Kennedy & Donkin, says the institution qualification remains one of the most important attributes for an engineer working in Europe and the Middle East. But the consultancy sector in Britain is finding increasing difficulty in recruiting and training the right type of engineers.

One of the stumbling blocks has been nationalized industry which has tended to train its own engineers in-house. The arrival of privatization fever however, has lessened the security that many sought in the state industries.

Mr John believes many of the best young people attracted to electrical engineering see the best salaries and prospects in the electronic sector. "But power is still needed, buildings have to be lit and railways have to run. Good electrical engineers to design these systems are going to become increasingly hard to find."

Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent



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SPORT

Support of the public helps Botham

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Ian Botham's suspension by the disciplinary committee of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) from all first class cricket until July 31 means that he will miss all three Test matches against India as well as the first Test against New Zealand. He will, however, be able to play for Somerset's second XI, although their cricket, too, comes under the auspices of the TCCB, and in any other games that come his way. He should have no difficulty in finding plenty of them.

Ireland nine runs short of history Notts beat bane of Essex

By George Ace

DOWNPATRICK: The Indians beat Ireland by 9 runs. The Indians, one-day world champions, had to call on their considerable expertise to overcome Ireland at Downpatrick yesterday and claim the Cawoods Trophy. India scored 210 for seven off their 55 overs and Ireland needed 16 runs off the last six balls with five wickets remaining, but Garth was caught on the boundary off the second ball and hopes of an historic victory followed him into the pavilion.

England's doctor has heart attack

Monterrey - Vernon Edwards, aged 57, the England football team doctor, is in intensive care and in a stable condition after suffering from a heart attack (Stuart Jones writes). He was helped away during England's match against Monterrey on Wednesday afternoon and taken to a local hospital near the team's hotel in Saltillo.

Advertisement for James Meade shirts, featuring diagrams of shirt construction and promotional text about quality and value.



Six-shooter: Hadlee helps Nottinghamshire join Middlesex, Worcestershire and Kent in the Benson and Hedges Cup semi-finals. Reports, page 29 (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Edberg beaten as confusion becomes norm

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

The French championships have become confusing. Stefan Edberg, seeded fifth in the men's singles, was beaten yesterday by Mikael Pernfors, a Swede, who has spent four years studying economics in Athens (the one in Georgia) and talks with a southern draw. The champion, Mats Wilander, was taken to five sets by a rabbi's grandson, Aaron Krickstein. And in the third round of the women's singles, the British champion, Anne Hobbs, will play Mary Joe - yes, Joe - Fernandez, aged 14 years and nine months who is halfway through her school exams but is already an aunt.

Reality is less than its image



Simon Barnes

Marshall McLuhan blessed television and blasted sports pages. But the local yokels of the global village have since decided that their main leisure occupation is watching sport on television. For that reason, sport has become a road that leads to riches and power and fame and glory. Some people manage all four at once.

Television now the real thing

This is no longer an anomaly. The sporting mega-games are for electronic mega-audiences - not for anyone physically present. It is television that has become the real thing. It is now the paying punters that are seeing through a glass darkly.

SHOW JUMPING

Duffy outshines top riders

By Jeany MacArthur

Paul Duffy, of Ireland, who is in his first year of international competition, left Britain's four top riders wondering what had hit them when he won, with ease, the Everest Double Glazing Stakes, the opening competition at Hickstead yesterday.

GOLF

Frenchman watches the birdies

By Mitchell Platts

The former Amateur champion, José-Maria Olazabal, provided his new professional colleagues with another indication of his immense potential at Moor Park yesterday.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Clarke's appeal

Ray Clarke, the secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, who retires on Monday after 14 years in the post, appealed to the Government yesterday to exclude sporting organizations from the Restrictive Practices Act.

Swan-song

Swansea City's ground maintenance costs have been taken over for a year by the City Council - a gesture worth £70,000. But the former Swansea chairman Doug Sharpe, who has been leading the club's struggle for survival, said it was not enough.

Bale boost

Stuart Bale, the British No. 4, gained another helping hand towards his tennis rehabilitation yesterday when he was given a wild card entry into the Stella Artois grass court championships at Queen's Club, London, from June 9 to 15.

Titley in

Wales field the same side that beat Western Fiji in the first match of their Pacific Islands tour when they meet Fiji in a full international in Suva tomorrow, with one exception. The more experienced Titley (Swansea) comes in on the right wing instead of Webb (Bridgend) who is among the replacements (writes David Hands).

Baddeley's finest

England's top badminton player Steve Baddeley achieved the finest win of his career in the second round of the Dunhill China Open in Fuchow yesterday when he won 17-14, 8-15, 15-5, against Yang Yang, the man who led China to victory in the final of the Thomas Cup world team championships earlier in the month.

Mansell's day

Nigel Mansell, third in the Formula One world championship after his victory in Belgium last weekend, gave himself and the Williams-Honda team further encouragement by recording the fastest time at Brands Hatch yesterday in the second of two days devoted to testing for the Shell Oils British Grand Prix on July 13. Mansell, who had also been fastest on Wednesday, lapped in 1min 9.25sec, an average speed of 135 mph.

